The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1872—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 46.

Central Railway near Dubuque, shockingly cut to pieces, flesh and bone being scattered over the track a distance of over a mile. It is supposed that he fell from one of the night trains, was instantly killed, and at least ten trains must have passed over the body before it was found.

ILLINOIS.

Falling of a Bridge While Cattle Were Passing.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., Sept. 26.—The new bridge built by William Thomas, of Ottawa, for the City of Morris, fell to-day, while a drove of cattle were crossing. The bridge was a single span, about 80 feet long, 24 wide, and about 15 feet above the bed of the stream, which divided West Morris from the main part of the city. The bridge was built upon the plan of most of the canal bridges built by Mr. Thomas, viz: A trestle-work upon each side, upon the lower stringer of which the bridge rested; but there was nothing to prevent the trestle-work from falling outward. The result was that as the drove of about 200 fat cattle ran upon the bridge the trestle-work upon the south side fell over, and, of course, the whole came down, killing some, and breaking the legs of a large number of others.

Annual Fair at Canton.

CANTON (Ill.) FAIR GROUNDS, Sept. 26.—At an early hour this morning the crowds commenced pouring in, and up to 12 o'clock the gate receipts had been fully equal to the corresponding day of any previous year. Fully 12,000 people are on the ground. The exhibition of stock in this ring has been exceedingly fine, not only in number, but quality of animals exhibited. The display of fruits this year is better than ever before. The same is true of all garden and field products.

There has been both yesterday and this afternoon some beautiful trotting. The race for horses that had never beaten 2:50, on yesterday afternoon, was won over five competitors by Sayham, entered by Bartholomew, of Oskaloosa, Iowa.

The best of order has prevailed throughout, and everybody expresses themselves satisfied with the results. The 2:40 race is now on the track. The big race comes off to-morrow, which will be the great day of this fair.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAPH AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—For New England, on Friday, southerly winds and partly cloudy weather. For the Middle States, winds veering to westerly, with clear weather, except, probably, over the northern portion of New York. From the Ohio Valley to Lake Erie and Upper Lakes, westerly and northwesterly winds and generally clear weather. The winds over the Lower Lakes will veer to fresh, and probably brisk westerly and northwesterly. The area of diminished pressure over Northeastern Texas will probably move eastward over the Lower Mississippi Valley, accompanied by cloudy weather and probably rain, and possibly northeasterly over the Lower Ohio Valley. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, cloudy weather and rain areas, with southerly winds over the latter.

Utah Items.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 26.—A despatch to Mayor Wells, to-day, from Spring City, says: "Indians were upon us this forenoon. One man was shot dead while driving a load of lumber, and his little son with him was badly wounded."

The Wheeler expedition rendezvoused at Beaver on the 22d inst. They report everything favorable. There is no trouble whatever.

The correspondent of the Pioche Record indorses Philip K. Smith, formerly Bishop of the Mormon Church, and says he is ready to return to Utah and give testimony in person relative to the Mountain Meadow massacre.

Bank Robbers Indicted.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—The Grand Jury yesterday indicted Joseph E. Chapman alias E. Washburn alias Joseph Bartlett and Joseph Crandall, and S. A. Mead, for burglariously entering the Third National Bank, of Baltimore, in August last; also Henry V. Clinton, also an accessory. The latter is under arrest. The three others are being pursued.

A Calumny Exposed.

From the Cincinnati Volksblatt.

The Administration party seems to have made it a rule in this campaign to throw dirt at every Republican who dares to announce himself opposed to the continuance of the present régime. The slanders and personal abuse with which the Government organs sought to destroy the influence of Schurz, Clay, Trumbull, and others, have only reacted against the slanderers by disgusting every fair-minded citizen with men who had to resort to defamation of character because they are powerless as to arguments. Mr. Hassaurek's speech at Avondale was free from all bitterness or vindictiveness. It was free from all personalities, calm and argumentative; and it has made a deep impression on the public mind. This impression the Government party wish to counteract, and, because they cannot answer the arguments of the speech, they endeavor to blacken the character of the speaker, as they have tried to do to every other prominent Republican who took the Liberal side.

This time the work of slander seems to have emanated directly from headquarters, as the Washington *Star*, a sort of official organ, had been selected for its first dissemination. The *Star* charges that Mr. Hassaurek was willing to sell himself to the Administration for $30,000; that the Administration managers objected to the amount, and induced him to reduce it to $15,000; that $10,000 had already been raised in New York, and $5,000 were to be raised in Washington by the Congressional Committee; that the latter refused to do so, and that thereupon Mr. Hassaurek came out for Greeley and Brown. It is needless for us to say that this whole story, as far as Mr. Hassaurek or the *Volksblatt's* connection with the alleged transaction is concerned, is a lie from beginning to end. We are not in the habit of using such strong language; but this time we cannot avoid it. The story is not only an absolute falsehood, but, what is worse for its inventors, it bears the stamp of falsehood on its very face. It is too silly and improbable to be believed by anybody but the worst class of fools. Whatever view the public may take of Mr. Hassaurek, we do not suppose it will credit him with being such a fool as first to expose himself to the Republican managers, and then to come out against them.

But, even if the story were true, it would only prove: 1, that the Republican managers plead guilty to the raising of money to bribe newspapers; 2, that they confess having raised $10,000 to bribe the *Volksblatt*; and 3, that they did not succeed in bribing the *Volksblatt*. What is to be thought of a party the official organs of which are shameless enough to make such admissions? But the circulation of such calumnies always meets with its own punishment. They return to plague the inventors. They will contribute to swell the majority which will crush the slanderers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

George W. Clark, Circuit Clerk of Morgan County, Ill., received the following despatch: "DECATUR, Sept. 16, 1872.—*George Clark, Circuit Clerk, Jacksonville:* Is my wife divorced from me? Answer quick. (Signed) T. J. CARNEY." To which Mr. Clark quickly answered: "Yes, your wife is divorced."

—Jenkins, the New York *Evening Post* insists is dead. Nothing has been heard from him in watering-place letters during the summer, and distinguished people have not been bothered by him. The cause of his death is the absence of Mrs. Shoddy in Europe, and the reappearance of modesty and unaffected gentility at the pleasure resorts.

—A Wall street broker, who resides in Madison Square, was astonished, upon returning home last Tuesday, to find his two daughters, both in their teens, sliding down the lower hall banisters. His astonishment was changed to indignation when the flushed damsels informed him that they intended to try riding astride some day, and were taking preparatory lessons.

—A young Down-East Benedict has just made the discovery that he has married a left-handed woman. All his buttons are sewed on the wrong side. He manages to get along as far as the rest of the garments are concerned, but when he dons a clean shirt, he has to lay down on his back, and lash his right hand to the bed-post. He is afraid he will have to use shoe-strings.

—The projected tunnel through Mount St. Gothard appears to be in a fair way of being carried out. A contract between the company and M. Louis Favre, of Geneva, for a fixed sum of 50,000,000 francs, awaits the ratification of the Federal Government,—these terms showing a reduction of 16,000,000 on the original estimates. M. Favre undertakes to complete the tunnel in eight years from the ratification of the treaty.

—The Rev. Samuel J. Brown, of Cincinnati, who shot a boy who had climbed into one of his pear trees, died a short time ago, and the news reached a San Francisco paper in this shape: "BOSTON, Sept. 10.—The Rev. Samuel J. Brown, who was under $5,000 bail to answer a charge of stealing chickens, and for trespass, on the 27th of July, died to-day in his 85th year. It is said this unfortunate affair hastened his death. He was worth over $500,000."

—The Savannah *News* embalms in print the name of a festive youth who found a Roman candle in the house, and, chalking it perfectly white, succeeded in palming it off on his aged grandmother as a genuine tallow candle. When the excellent lady came to light it the deception was apparent, but by retaining her presence of mind she fell over two chairs without seriously hurting herself. The author of the mischief now sits down with a crutch.

—The Concord Granite Company, N. H., has got the contract for supplying the granite for the city and county buildings which are to be erected in Philadelphia. The stone is to be delivered in Philadelphia, and the price to be paid for it is $3,700,000, and five years are to be allowed for the completion of the contract. This is, without doubt, the largest stone contract ever made in the Granite State, and will give new life to the stone-yards in Concord and add much to the industry and thrift of that city.

CLOTHING.

BOYS' CLOTHING!

Largest Stock. Lowest Prices.

C. C. COLLINS,

792 Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st.
195 West Madison-st., near Halsted.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, September 28, 1872.

The voice is the voice of Cincinnati, but the hand is that of Gilmore. In the mammoth programme for a musical festival to be held in Cincinnati, in which monster choruses and musical monstrosities are plainly foreshadowed for May, 1873, is plainly to be seen another of the magnificent conceptions of Peace Jubilee Gilmore, who, having exhausted both the musical talent and the musical patience of the East, has followed a westward star.

General John A. Logan, with whose expressive features the admirers of Nast's pictures were so long made familiar, in the background of both sides of the question, comes down to the footlights somewhere in the West Division this evening. An evening paper calls him an "impetuous pet." He has had his impetuosity so long and well that he will open a little state. Looking two ways at once for a year or two has caused the gallant Illinoisan to become wry-necked and cross-eyed, in his political make-up.

Comptroller Connolly, of New York, who in early life won the title of "Slippery Dick," has justified his claim to it again by his opportune disappearance before the time of his trial. Garvey, the high price of whose plaster added not a little to the expenses of the city for the tax-payers of New York, has not succeeded in effecting any compromise with the Attorney General by which his evidence is to save him from trial, but it is generally understood that, if he will tell all he knows, the prosecution against him will not be too severely pressed.

Isn't it about time now for Chicago speakers and sensation journals to let up a little on the "Era of Crime," the "Age of Blood," the "Scarlet Period," and the "Epoch of Criminal Horror"? The city will get a bad reputation abroad from this persistent attempt of certain parties to win reputation at home. We are nowhere near needing a Vigilance Committee, and the gas companies will see all our lamp-posts for the present. We hope our friends abroad will understand that this flurry will soon blow over. It is only a thin disease,—an itch for prominence.

The striking carpenters were out in order of procession yesterday, exercising the American privilege of demanding their own price for their labor. But an army of their brethren outnumbering the turnout five to one were too busy in our Great Rebuilding to give the day to a street show, and seem to prefer to work at the best terms they can get rather than drift along toward cold weather among the unemployed. It is a free country, and every man can choose for himself in a question so open to the humblest comprehension.

Liberal-minded people who were taking a little sinister delight in the reported transgressions of the Rev. Dr. Robertson, of Louisville, will be greatly disappointed to learn that, in a recent investigation conducted by clergymen, the only charge tried was that of intemperance, and this was not sustained. But in truth such courts have never borne a high judicial character. People will not soon forget the curious decisions in the inquiry into the frauds in the Methodist Book Concern, in which many things but no person was found to be in the wrong.

Another delegation of noble red men is on its way to Washington. Among them are some of the fiercest of the Chiefs who have harassed the settlers of the border,—conspicuous among them Santanta and Lone Bear. While such marauding and hopeless savages are feasted at Washington, and made the centre around which the sympathies of the tender-hearted Administration gather, the less distant and less enchanting white men of the South are left to the tender mercies of carpet-baggers and Federal office-holders. Reconciliation is the policy of the Administration with the Indians, and with the white men of the South it pursues the Indian policy of revenge.

The action of the Common Council at their meeting, on Tuesday evening, secures important stages of progress in three prominent city measures. The lot for the new Water Works in the southwest part of the city is finally purchased, and the work of securing an ample water supply will now go forward rapidly. The plans for the new Court House building are ready for the architects, and the new jail site is suitably enlarged. The friends of temperance will see in the coincidence room for the suggestion we feel sure some of them make, that the first-named, exclusively used, would largely diminish the functions and activity of the other two, for lake-water breeds little to sustain courts and jails.

Mr. Bradlaugh alone, or the Rinderpest alone, or the International alone, or the potato-rot alone, might not give England much uneasiness. But when she has to contend with Radicals and the International, and the Rinderpest, and the potato-rot together, it is no wonder that serious apprehension disturbs her thoughtful minds. The Rinderpest has just broken out in Lancashire, and the other day the Danish Government, fearing the introduction of the disease into Denmark, forbade the importation of English cattle. With a hard winter at hand, domestic crops always unequal to the home demand, all the necessaries of life and industry rapidly rising in price, and a consequent partial stagnation in manufactures, Englishmen may well fear the growth among the lower classes of an ominous habit of looking steadily into the abyss which separates their miseries from aristocratic luxury.

Nothing is more disheartening to those who sincerely long for Reform in our Civil Service, and would gladly abandon all partisan advantage from the agitation, in order to secure honesty and efficiency in public officers, than the fraudulent character of the besom with which the Administration attacks public abuses. We have been told that the exaction of contributions from Departmental clerks has been forbidden, and we hear every day of voluntary assessments. "Voluntary assessments," to those who know, means that the Republican Central Committee voluntarily makes an assessment which the clerks compulsorily pay, knowing that their refusal to comply would bring a peremptory summons for their voluntary resignation. But in addition to voluntary assessment, they are expected to indulge in voluntary perjury. According to the statement of a clerk in the Assessor's office, in New York, he was first compelled, by the threat of removal, to subscribe $20 for the campaign in Maine, and then compelled, at the end of the month, to swear, in compliance with the rules of the Civil Service, that he had not made any such contribution.

The Chicago produce markets were only moderately active yesterday, and prices were lower on all cereals. Provisions were quiet. Mess pork firm at $14.25@14.50 spot. Lard easier, at 8 3-4@9c for winter, and 8 1-2@8 3-4c for summer. Meats firm at 6 3-4@6 7-8c for dry salted shoulders, and 10 1-2@10 3-4c for short ribs. Highwines dull but firm, at 89c per gallon for iron-bound. Lake freights more active and firm, at 15c for corn and 16c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour quiet and nominally a shade easier, without alteration to note in prices. Wheat was spasmodically active, with the bulk of sales averaging 1-2c below yesterday, but closed firm at $1.18 1-4@1.18 1-2 spot or seller the month, and $1.17 for seller October. Corn dull and weak—closing at 34 1-2@34 3-4c spot, 34 1-2c seller September, and 34 3-4c seller October. Oats dull and 1-2c "off," closing at 23 1-4c spot or September, and 23 1-2c seller October. Rye dull and 1-2c lower—closing at 55c for No. 2. Barley active, but weak and 2c lower—closing at 68c for No. 2, cash or seller September, and 67 1-2c seller October. The hog market was dull and weak at the reduction noted yesterday. Sales dragged at $4.50@5.00. The cattle trade was dull and weak. Sheep were more active and firmer, without quotable advance.

FOREIGN.

Gambetta Predicts a Glorious Future for the French Republic.

Sir Alexander Cockburn Censured for His Dissent from the Geneva Award.

The City of Metz, Garrisoned by the Germans, Almost Depopulated.

Other English Statesmen Congratulate Their Government on the Result.

France.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The popular demonstrations in France to Leon Gambetta, and his demand that the National Assembly be dissolved, thus putting him in opposition to Thiers, give added interest to an account just received of his conversation, a fortnight ago, with an American correspondent. Gambetta remarked that the French Republic is constantly gaining strength among the people, and monarchists despair. The Assembly has weakly allowed itself to be bullied, and, between it and Thiers, France is not represented at all. A new Assembly that cannot be browbeaten is demanded, and the people would now elect one three-fourths Republican. Gambetta asserted that Thiers is as completely master of France as ever was Louis Napoleon. "I think, however, he really wishes to found a Republic. In the first place, he was born a Republican. In the second, he is too clear-headed not to see that no other form of government will now succeed in France, and he is too clever not to prefer playing the *rôle* of Washington. Besides, M. Thiers, whatever else may be said of him, is certainly a great patriot, and is now, I am sure, perfectly convinced that France can only be saved by a Republic. He will, therefore, when it comes to that issue, support it with all the tenacity of which he is capable. The monarchists are now the plotters and demagogues, and we shall probably see them, sooner or later, going down into the streets throwing up barricades and raising *emeutes*. They are just now being paid back in their own coin, and do not like it."

"Do you think," inquired the correspondent, "that France will soon be in a condition to recommence a war with Germany, and that the nation will demand it?"

M. Gambetta (after some consideration). "I undoubtedly think that France will soon have, in a great measure, recovered from the effects of the war, and that these who thought her prostrated for fifty years are very much mistaken. Nevertheless, I do not think that the nation will be at all disposed to attack Germany very soon upon the simple question of revenge. Certainly, if a good occasion should offer, if Germany should become engaged in a war elsewhere, we should not hesitate a moment in avenging Alsace and Lorraine. I look upon France as being altogether out of the game of European politics for the present. We are only lookers-on. Like the Emperors who lately met in Berlin, we want no war. While the general peace lasts we will consolidate the Republic, establish our finances on a good footing, take every means to recover our prosperity, encourage commerce and agriculture; above all we must educate the people, and it is upon education more than anything else that I rely for the regeneration of France. We will establish a Republic so great, so powerful, so benign in its influence that it will, by the mere force of example, without having recourse to arms or striking a blow, sweep the rotten German Empire from the face of the earth."

Correspondent. "But would it not be cheaper, instead of paying the last instalments of the indemnity, to tell the Germans to come and take them?"

M. Gambetta. "Perhaps it would, but the honor of the country is engaged, and we must pay the debt in full. We ought never to have given our word. We ought never to have taken upon our shoulders such a debt. I opposed it then, and am profoundly convinced that it would have been cheaper to continue the war than submit to such exactions; that in a year more we could have driven the Germans from the country. But it is too late now. The honor of the nation is pledged, and we must pay the debt in full. The present situation of Europe cannot last very long in spite of the wishes of Imperial conferences. If anything should occur which we can turn to advantage, we shall certainly do so; and, as to recommencing the war for revenge, the French people do not think of it."

PARIS, Sept. 27.—M. Gambetta arrived at Grenoble yesterday. Although no preparation had been made to receive him, the citizens gathered in great numbers at the railway station, and greeted his appearance with enthusiastic cheers.

The flow of emigration from Metz since the occupation of that city by the German troops has been so heavy that the population is now but one-third what it was before the late war.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—The International Peace Congress has been in session at Lugano, Switzerland, this week, and adjourned to-day.

La Française newspaper publishes a letter from General Garibaldi to the President of the Congress, in which President Thiers and his policy toward Italy are denounced in terms of great severity.

The Chambers of Commerce of Bordeaux, Nantes, and other cities, insist on being consulted in any revision of the custom tariff.

Count Von Arnim, German Ambassador, will soon go to Germany again on a leave of absence.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his speech in Glasgow last night, severely condemned Sir Alexander Cockburn in not signing the award for damages in the Alabama claims, and for publishing an argument which opens up the question and renews all the ill-feeling. He insisted that it is the duty of England to accept the award loyally.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Bancroft Davis, Agent of the United States before the Alabama Claims Arbitration Tribunal, sailed from Liverpool for New York yesterday, in the steamship Oceanica.

There was a heavy gale yesterday on the British coasts. Several vessels which left the Mersey for American ports were driven back.

The vessel reported wrecked on Tusker Rock on the 14th inst., was the bark Newcastle, Captain Williams, which cleared at Liverpool, Sept. 1, for Savannah. It has been ascertained that thirty of her crew were lost.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The rinderpest has appeared among the cattle in Lincolnshire.

The gales which were prevailing yesterday continued to-day. A very large number of vessels are wind-bound.

It is said that efforts are being made, which have not yet assumed any official form, to require Messrs. Laird, constructors of the Confederate privateer Alabama, to pay a portion of the sum awarded to the United States by the Geneva Tribunal.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—It is reported that Lord John Russell is preparing a review of the proceedings and award of the Geneva Board of Arbitration.

The Chambers of Commerce in several leading cities of England have adopted resolves congratulating her Majesty's Government on the happy termination of the Alabama Arbitration, and copies of the resolves have been forwarded to the United States.

Right Hon. Mr. Forster, in an address to his constituents at Bradford, to-night, said the object of the Geneva Tribunal was not merely to preserve the peace, but to preserve friendship between England and America. Such friendship did not exist before the settlement of Alabama claims. The state of feeling was such that it might at any moment have caused war. Forbearance on both sides was necessary to bring the dispute to a settlement through the slow process of negotiation. By forbearance alone England got rid of indirect claims. In conclusion he said: "The decision at Geneva not only gives America £3,000,000, but gives her peace, and gives both countries new international rules of the highest value, besides establishing a precedent that cannot fail to be beneficial to all nations."

Mr. Lowe, in his speech at Glasgow last night on the Geneva award, expressed the opinion that it was unnecessary and unusual for arbitrators to give reasons for their award. The arbitrators had no power to lay down principles of international law. The tribunal was not constituted for that purpose. He did not believe England was bound by principles which guided the Arbitrators. He thought the necessity for ratification by the Senate of the United States of every treaty with a foreign Power was a most dangerous and perplexing difficulty, but hoped that England would enter upon a new era in her relations with America—an era in which all jealousies and animosities would disappear, and the two Nations would confine themselves to rivalry in the work of extending the interests of civilization and peace.

Portugal.

LISBON, Sept. 27.—The Portuguese Government has received unsatisfactory advices from its new colonies on the African coast. Many of the colonists are discontented, and threaten to return. Efforts to establish trade with the interior have not been successful.

Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—The Government has issued an order stopping the Emoluments of the Bishop of Ermeland.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—The *Prussian Cross Gazette* contradicts the report of yesterday that Rosenberg was to be appointed Minister to Belgium, and says he will replace Baron Von Magnus as Prussian representative at Hamburg.

The mourning of the Prussian Court has been prolonged until the 20th of October, on account of the death of the Princess of Hohenlohe, half-sister to Queen Victoria.

Canada.

TORONTO, Sept. 27.—Governor General Lord Dufferin returned from Hamilton this afternoon, and was received at the railway station by the Mayor and corporation, and representatives of principal public bodies, and national societies, and conducted to the City Hall, where addresses were presented. Nearly the entire population of the city poured out to meet him, and the line of march was densely crowded. All of the principal business houses, and many public buildings and private residences, were gaily decorated. To-night the city is one blaze of light, and the streets almost impassable on account of the crowds of people.

Austria.

VIENNA, Sept. 27.—Arch Duke Albrecht, Field Marshal and Inspector General of the Austrian army, continues to improve and his complete recovery is looked for at an early day.

Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 27.—The elections for members of the Danish Diet have resulted in the return of the majority, against the present minority.

Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 27.—In the Cortes, to-day, Senor Gomez, Minister of Finance, presented the budget for 1872-73. He estimates the revenue from all sources at 468,000,776, and the expenditures at 445,394,771 francs.

Mexico.

MATAMORAS, Sept. 27.—The revolutionary General Guerra, who has been operating in the States of Durango and Chihuahua, has reached Barras, in the State of Coahuila, with his force, and is said to be accompanied by General Diaz, both of whom acknowledge the Government of President Pejeda, and will lay down their arms. General Rocha has left Monterey for Barras to accept their surrender.

General Escobedo arrived at Monterey. It is supposed, to assume command of the Northern Department of Mexico.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Political Prospect in Connecticut.

Michigan Straights Essay a List of State Nominations.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER EXPOSE—LATER STATEMENTS OF COLONEL McCOMB—GREELEY'S CHANCES IN CONNECTICUT—GOVERNMENT CLERKS AND THEIR FORCED POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Colonel McComb has prepared a long and exhaustive reply to Oakes Ames' last card, but this reply will hardly appear in print for some time, being now in the hands of Judge Black for revision.

A careful review just published of political changes in each county in Connecticut, gives an assured strength of 3,100 Liberal Republicans. Taking the election of last spring for the basis, these figures promise for Greeley a majority of 3,400.

A clerk in the United States Assessor's Office, in this city, publishes a communication, stating that, having demurred to subscribing $20 to carry Maine, he was told to take his choice between paying the money or dismissal. In common with other clerks, he yielded, and at the end of the month each clerk made oath, in accordance with the new civil service formula, "That I have not paid, deposited, or assigned, or contracted to pay, deposit, or assign, any part of such compensation to the use of the Assessor or any other person, or in any way directly or indirectly paid, or given, or contracted to pay, or give any reward or compensation for my office or employment, or the emoluments thereof." It will be seen that Grant's boasted Civil Service reform has simply added perjury to extortion. The wretched clerks are still bled, and solemnly swear at the end of each month to the contrary.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—There is a fair prospect that the Liberals of this District will succeed in electing a delegate to Congress in place of the present Republican Representative. The Republican majority here last year was 3,000, which was mainly accomplished by large importations of negroes and the generous manner of electioneering employed by the Board of Public Works. This season the registration shows a large falling off in the registry of colored voters, with the Democracy and Liberal Republicans fully united on a candidate of their own, and two regular Republican candidates in the field.

STRAIGHT-OUT NOMINATIONS IN MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Sept. 27.—The Straight Democratic State Convention, held in Jackson, to-day, nominated the following ticket: Governor, Colonel Wm. M. Ferry, of Grand Haven; Lieutenant Governor, Hon. Chas. Woodruff, of Ypsilanti; Secretary of State, Thos. C. Ostler, of Kalamazoo; Treasurer, Clement H. Davidson, of Detroit; Auditor General, Hon. Cyrus Peabody, of Oakland; Commissioner of Land Office, Hon. Asa D. Crouse, of Livingston; Attorney General, Wm. A. Clark, of Saginaw; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. Andrew J. Sawyer, of Monroe; Member of the State Board of Education, Rev. C. Vanderveen, of Kent.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The Democrats and Liberals of the Twenty-fourth District, yesterday, nominated Frank Hitchcock, a Liberal, for Congress.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—E. K. Wilson was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First District, yesterday.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 27.—The Ninth Congressional District Republican Convention to-day renominated Hon. George F. Hoar, of this city, for Congress by acclamation.

SIXTEENTH ILLINOIS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

VANDALIA, Ill., Sept. 27.—Hon. Silas L. Bryan, Democratic and Liberal candidate for Congress, with Hon. J. B. Kagy, candidate for State Senator, and Hon. N. B. Morrison, candidate for the Legislature, have just concluded a partial canvass of this county, addressing five meetings at Ramsey and Steleso. The attendance was good, and the best spirit prevails in the Democratic and Liberal ranks. There have been recently several accessions to the Liberal element in the county, some of them citizens of prominence and influence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—The Executive Committee of the straight out Democrats have called a State Convention, at Harrisburg, on the 16th of October, to select an Electoral ticket, and to take such action as will be for the best interests of the party.

LASALLE, Sept. 27.—The Liberal mass meeting on the bluff between this city and Peru, this afternoon, was variously estimated at five to six hundred. Speeches were made by Koerner and O'Brien. Palmer and Eustace not being present. A Liberal meeting is also to be held in Butcher Hall, in this city, this evening.

DUBUQUE, Sept. 27.—Hon. H. B. Fouke, Liberal Elector at Large, and one of the most eloquent argumentative political orators of Iowa, started for Indiana to-night to stump that State in the cause of Greeley.

IOWA.

Horrible Butchery—Ice on the Mississippi.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 27.—Almost midway between Clinton, Iowa, and Fulton, Ill., on an island where is situated one of the most disreputable and notorious houses on the Mississippi River, Joe O'Neil and Hiram Rexford got into a quarrel, the result of a feud long standing, in which O'Neil stabbed Rexford with a dirk or knife repeatedly, causing, it is supposed, instant death, crowning the fiendish act by horribly mutilating the head with an axe, and ending with severing it from the body, remarking, "There, d—n you, I'll bet you make no more noise;" after which he fled, leaving the body of his victim weltering in gore. He was arrested this morning, on the road between Fulton and Morrison, Ill., and confined to the jail in the latter place. The inmates of the house, some twenty or thirty in number, were also arrested, and will be held to appear on trial.

Ice one-eighth of an inch thick was formed in the Mississippi at Clinton, this morning.

A Matrimonial Escapade Hindered and Settled.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 27.—The elopement of Hugh Haggerty, a well-to-do farmer, of Darlington, Wis., with Mrs. Mary Ann Hughes, a widow with two children, of Monroe, Wis., was nipped in the bud yesterday, by the timely arrival of Mrs. Haggerty and her son, a young man of 20, who, with the aid of an officer, intercepted the guilty parties, as they were taking a boat for St. Paul. All the parties repaired to a Justice's office, where the matrimonial wounds were healed by Haggerty deeding his farm in Lafayette County, Wis., to his wife and giving her $600 in money, she proceeding home, and he continuing on his up river journey with the widow.

Murder and Robbery.

CLINTON, Iowa, Sept. 27.—The country around Columbus and Buena Vista Ferry, west of here, is in a great state of excitement, occasioned by the murder of Mrs. Lyman Alger and the robbery of the house on Wednesday night. Her husband was absent from home at the time, and returned to find his wife dead from a pistol shot and the house in confusion. Among the property stolen was $1,000 in currency, which had been paid to Mr. Alger on the day before, and which he placed in a trunk. No clue yet discovered of the murderer.

TEXAS.

Cortina Planning a Raid Into Texas—Cattle-Stealing Indians.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Sept. 27.—It is reliably reported that Cortina has been writing letters to friends in Texas, calling on them to assist him in an intended raid into the country in the vicinity of Laredo. In these letters he impresses the idea that the country between Uneces and the Rio Grande belongs to Mexico, consequently they have the right to plunder it.

It is reported that a band of Upeces driving cattle from the head of Angua Dulce and Uneces, are now thoroughly organized, keeping spies ahead, and fresh supplies of men and horses. Small droves of stolen cattle are passing into Mexico every day.

NEW YORK.

Progress of the Bienville Disaster Investigation.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—In the Stock Exchange to-day only few shares were active. During the early hours dealings were lower, with a decline of ¼ to 1 per cent from the opening quotations. Northwestern common and preferred, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, and Erie declined from ¼ to 1 per cent, and the fall in the balance of the list was ¼ to ⅛. In the afternoon the general market improved, and Pacific Mail was the leading speciality, the stock advancing from 71½ to 75½, with large dealings. Northwestern common advanced from 70¾ to 71½, the preferred 84¾ to 86¼; Western Union, 68 to 69¼, and Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, 34¼ to 35½. The advance in the other shares was ¼ to ½ per cent on a small business. Late in the afternoon Panama advanced from 143 to 144, and Wabash from 68 to 69. Erie was quiet during the day, with the bulk of the business at 47¼ to 48. The market closed steady.

MONEY

to-day did not exhibit any new feature. The opening transactions in call loans were generally at 7 per cent, and afterwards 1-32 to 1-36 per diem was paid for turning stocks. Previous to the close of bank hours money became easy, and loaned at 7 to 4 per cent. The city banks have numerous applications from interior correspondents for rediscount as well as for currency, but the present condition of this legal reserve prevents them from meeting fully all such demands. Prime business paper is affected by the dearness of money, and passed moderately at a further advance in rates, which are irregular. The advance in American bonds at London to-day, and fall in gold here, was generally attributed, in commercial circles, to the speech of Lowe at Glasgow on the Geneva Arbitration.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

heavy and lower, with business at 107¾ for sixty days, and 108¾ for sight.

GOLD

weaker, and ranged from 113 to 113⅞.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

dull and a fraction lower. Central Pacific bonds closed at 99¾@100; Union Pacific firsts, 87¾@87⅞; land grants, 79¾@80; incomes, 79@79½.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour quiet; low grades in moderate demand and steady. Medium grades easier, and better brands less active and heavy. Good superfine scarce and firm. No. 2 more active. At the close the market was irregular. Good old flour scarce and firm. New choice spring wheat decidedly lower. Wheat opened irregular. Prime qualities of spring again stronger, but common heavy and difficult of sale. Winter well held, and not plenty. The market closed firm for prime spring, and nominal for common. Ordinary winter easier and quiet; good is steady.

PROVISIONS.

Pork weaker, though without important change for future delivery. There is a fair inquiry; sales 5,500 brls mess at $15.00 for October, and 500 brls to-day at the same price. Cut meats fairly active and firm. Bacon a shade better, and in fair demand. Lard opened better under a "corner," but soon broke, and the market closed flat at former prices.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE RING TRIALS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Attorney General Barlow says that no compromises have been made with either Garvey, the plasterer, or Connolly, ex-Comptroller, whereby the suits against them are to be discontinued. Connolly will be tried in October, if he can be found, but the Attorney General does not think that he will ever turn up. The ring-trials are expected to take place in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge John R. Brady. It is supposed that Mayor Hall's case will be brought on first.

In the Court of General Sessions to-day, the District Attorney moved to have the indictments against Tweed, Hall, and others transferred to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Counsel for Tweed wished a week's postponement. The Recorder said that he could not hear the argument until next week. The cases are therefore set down for Friday of next week.

OPERATIONS OF TAMMANY.

The Organization Committee of Tammany last night ostracised a number of delegates in several of the Assembly districts, who are charged with opposition to the Tammany candidates. It was resolved to entirely reorganize the delegation from Tweed's (the Fourth) district, and also to furnish a list of new Supervisors of Election to the Chief United States Election Supervisor.

FATAL AFFRAY AMONG MILITIAMEN.

Yesterday afternoon a fierce fight occurred on a Harlem train, between White Plains and this city, between two companies—A and G—of the Third Regiment of militia. The men, to the number of about sixty, were on their way to participate in a regimental drill, and, being under the influence of drink, they took to a conflict among themselves, and their bayonets, muskets, and fists were freely used. The Tremont Station police cleared the train. Two soldiers were arrested while opposing the police. Several men were stabbed, and a Mr. Brinckman was severely wounded.

LATER.—It is reported that the fight among the militiamen of the Third Regiment resulted in the death of two men, and that some twenty-five or thirty were wounded.

THE BIENVILLE.

The Bienville investigation was resumed today. Henry Anthon, a cabin passenger, testified to the perfect discipline on the ship, and to the abilities of Captain Maury, and that but for Captain Maury's instructions being frustrated by the carelessness of one man on one of the lifeboats, all the passengers might have been landed safely. G. H. Dayton, Superintendent of Freight, handed in a list of articles of freight shipped on the Bienville; among them were 227 cases of oil. The witness was aware that certain articles are forbidden shipment on passenger steamers, subject to certain conditions. The oil was Pratt's astral oil, or kerosene put up in cans. He did not know if it had the fire test marked on it. Witness stated that kerosene was stored in the forehold in a place set apart for oil and articles of that nature. Special precautions were taken to guard the place against fire, but witness could not personally testify on this point. Witness gave similar testimony relative to 336 packages of cartridges and 28 packages of matches. Did not know where the cartridges were stored. The storage of all such articles is left to the stevedore and officers of the ship. Knew of no designated place on the ship for the storage of gunpowder. Did not know whether the invoice of 1,122 cases of drugs included nitro-glycerine, camphene, naphtha, or other explosively combustible articles.

Wm. Foulks testified to being the builder of the Bienville, and as to her strength, &c. Witness testified that the Bienville was as well prepared against fire as any ship he ever saw, and the bulkheads were very strong. Adjourned till to-morrow.

A WILL CASE

involving an estate of $160,000 came before Surrogate Hutchings to-day. The will is that of Mary K. L. Bishop, otherwise known as Kate Ridgely, proprietor of an establishment in Duane street, and said to be a sister of Matilda Heron. The contestants are Mrs. Danielson, wife of a Philadelphia jeweler, who claims to be the testator's daughter, although she never saw her, and Mrs. Mary L. Johnson, also claiming to be the daughter of deceased. Witnesses testified that deceased spoke of Mrs. Johnson as her daughter.

PERSONAL.

Hon. John Davidson, who was a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of New Jersey, is lying dangerously ill at Elizabeth.

FARRELL'S CASE.

Thomas Farrell was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions to-day, on two indictments for manslaughter,—one for the alleged killing of Horatio Seymour, and another for the killing of John Orsell. He pleaded not guilty to both.

The Comptroller of Currency, this afternoon, appropriated $150,000 to the Department of Charities and Corrections. This obviates the necessity of removing the hospitals for want of funds.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Receipts at all ports for week	60,626
Same time last year	31,899
Total for year	160,819
Last year	77,368
Export for week	18,229
Same time last year	9,910
Total for year	30,662
Last year	48,586
Stock at all United States ports	136,881
Last year	59,234
At interior towns	15,038
Last year	16,471
At Liverpool	759,000
Last year	430,000
American afloat for Great Britain	7,000
Last year	53,000

DELAYED.

A despatch from the Greeley party was received this morning, stating that Mr. Greeley will not be able to reach this city until Sunday night or Monday morning. The reception which was intended to be given him to-morrow night is therefore postponed.

MARINE.

Arrived—The steamships Maine, from Bremen.

Arrived—The steamship Craig, from Fort Amery, via the Suez Canal.

Fires.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 27.—Later reports from Newburg, O., warrant the statement that six persons, including the three already telegraphed, are victims to the late Asylum fire.

Isaac Herron, of Newburg, was so badly burned that he died in a few hours. Wm. Edwards and W. Morgan, of Newburg, are missing. They were seen to go into the building, but when the large water tanks fell from the top of the main building, it is thought they must have taken them down, and possibly others under, as the tanks fell without a moment's notice. It is still thought that no inmates perished, but a large number are missing, who probably escaped during the fire. Over one hundred will be sent to Dayton, Ohio, to-day, including these sent here from Columbus after the asylum fire at that place. The others will be returned to their different counties until accommodations can be perfect here. All are now in comfortable quarters in Cleveland and Newburg.

It is believed that the east and west wings can be re-roofed and made tenable in sixty days.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 27.—A fire broke out at 6 o'clock this morning in the planing mill of House & Davidson, completely destroying the building, machinery, stock, &c. House & Davidson lose $35,000; insurance, $7,500. The same building was occupied as the factory of the Cleveland Furniture Company and bellows factory of W. J. Bradshaw & Co. Loss to furniture company, $15,000; insurance, $4,000. Bradshaw & Co.'s loss, $5,000; insured for $2,000. From the planing mill the flames spread to the lumber yard of Woods, Perry & Co., where the fire is still raging, although under control of the Fire Department. The loss to Perry, Woods & Co. is estimated at $10,000; insurance, $2,500.

HORACE GREELEY.

He Speaks at Danville, Bloomsburg, Scranton, and Other Points in Northern Pennsylvania.

SCRANTON, Sept. 27.—Mr. Greeley, on arriving at Danville to-day, from Northumberland, made a speech in which he denounced official corruption, especially in legislative offices. He said the officials who used public money in private speculations ought not to be supported. The country was more in danger from legislative corruption, he believed, than from any other source. If we, he said, who stand before you on the Cincinnati and Baltimore platforms, have been corrupt legislators or corrupt politicians, if we have enriched ourselves or our friends by selfish legislation, do not touch us. Trust no one who has so acted.

At Bloomsburg, Mr. Greeley again urged the importance of selecting honest men to office, and recommended that the polls be watched on election day, in order to render it certain that every voter favorable to the cause deposits his vote.

At Kingston Mr. Greeley spoke briefly.

At Scranton, Mr. Greeley began his address by referring to the question of National reconciliation, and said until that is settled we cannot have other questions fairly considered. He, therefore, was for disposing of it with all controversy concerning the rebellion, or slaves, or negroes, or equal rights of men. Mr. Greeley then, referring to civil service reform, said the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Interior, Postmaster General, and Attorney General were out on the stump trying to drag the people into the indorsement of their policy and conduct. He protested that this was in direct defiance of every reasonable conception of civil service reform. He insisted that they should attend to the business for which they were paid, and not be traversing State after State and trying to twist the people into subserviency to their policy and retention in office. As to subordinates, we must expect that they will follow the example set by their superiors. Mr. Greeley then referred to General Harriman, who, he said, was stumping the country trying to convince you that everything is lovely, and that his boss and himself ought to be again in office. Mr. Greeley demanded, just as the people in the mighty uprising of 1840 insisted, that there should be no re-election of President, and that office-holders should confine themselves to their duties, and let the people take care of the elections. Mr. Greeley concluded with an expression of confidence in the advancement of the Liberal cause, and warning the people not to sell their votes.

At the wigwam in Scranton, Mr. Greeley also spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: There is one idea, there is one subject I have not yet touched upon in my journey thus far through Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. I have been asked questions constantly upon all sides: What will New York do in this contest? How will she go? What will be her majorities? On which side will they lean? I can say to you, gentlemen, that in the State of New York the Liberal Republican movement is certainly as well developed as in any State in which I have yet been, and that is saying a very great deal, for in the State of Ohio, as well as in the State of Indiana, they cannot defeat the Liberal and Democratic parties without great frauds are committed. The State of New York, between the two great parties on a fair vote is evenly balanced. A change of about 10,000 votes either way will throw the election over to one side or the other. To-day the vote of the Democratic party of the State of New York is united. It will poll its full vote. We have not less than 30,000, beyond the shadow of a doubt, of Liberal Republicans; but I do not think, considering all things—the great efforts the Government has made with its office holders, Postmasters, Collectors of Internal Revenue, and its other vast resources,—I do not think, under the circumstances, that I can safely say that we shall have a great deal over 50,000 Liberal majority; but if the States of Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio all will give a majority for the Liberal candidates, New York will give more, rather than less, than a hundred thousand majority. [Great applause.]

In his speech at Pittston, Mr. Greeley said: "We don't propose to pay rebel debts, pension rebel soldiers, or any of those monstrosities which have been between the truth and the public mind."

At Wilkesbarre Mr. Greeley addressed a large crowd, saying he believed that unless prevented by an enormous and corrupt expenditure of money, the public voice will respond to the principles embodied in the Cincinnati platform, and ratified by the Baltimore Convention.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 27.—Mr. Greeley spoke here this evening, as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I believe the time is fully come for a scrutiny of accounts with the men now in power in the nation, and in the majority, if not all, of the States, so that we can see just what money has been lost by incompetency and carelessness, and obtain an honest report of the condition of finances and expenses of the Government. There is a steady concealment of important facts, which people have the right to know. Mr. Greeley here referred to the defalcation of Paymaster Hodge, and said there was plenty of talk about it. The Pay Department charged it to the Treasury Department, and the Treasury Department charged it back to the Pay Department, but no investigation, no searching exposure was made, but the whole thing was hushed up as though it was forgotten. We have defalcation after defalcation, loss after loss, and we are called upon to admire the honesty and purification of an Administration which, once in a dozen times, catches a rogue. What we want is not punishment for this one rogue in a dozen, but means devised and put in operation whereby such stealing shall be impossible. What we need is not satisfied; nothing nearer.

Mr. Greeley said that the reason safeguards for the protection of the Treasury were so defective was, that the officials whose business it was to watch and guard were not attending to their duties, but electioneering to secure another term of office. "I am," said Mr. Greeley, "a candidate before you in opposition to this kind of policy. I believe that the President in office never should be re-elected. [Cheers.] I believe that you will never see any genuine Civil Service Reform so long as the President wields the power of 60,000 offices and his fifty millions per annum of official patronage. So long as he may be, and necessarily must be, a candidate for re-election, you can have no genuine Civil Service Reform. So says the Cincinnati platform; so says its indorsement by the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore. I demand of the people that they enact a decree of civil service reform, by doing away with that one primary and prominent source of abuse in the civil service—the re-eligibility of the President to an election to a second term."

Mr. Greeley closed with a plea for reconciliation.

OHIO.

Mysterious Murder Case at Crestline.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CRESTLINE, O., Sept. 27.—The Coroner's Jury in the case of August Maynard, whose body was found in Sandusky Creek, near here, last Sunday, have finally found, after a protracted sitting, that his death resulted from blows on the head by some person or persons unknown. The evidences and circumstances indicate that he was murdered in Crestline, and the body thrown into a wagon, taken to the creek west of town, and placed in the water where found, to give the impression that death resulted from drowning. Suspicion rests in a certain quarter, and steps are being taken to bring the perpetrators of the crime to justice.

The Cincinnati Exposition—Forthcoming Municipal Festivities—Confession of a Murderer.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—The last three days of the Exposition have been attended by thousands of visitors daily. The show of cut flowers will take place daily next week.

The initial arrangements have been perfected for a superb municipal festival, to take place in this city the first week in May, 1873, at the Exposition hall. The officers of the Committee are Geo. Ward Nichols, President; C. F. Adae, Vice President; Bellamy Storer, Jr., Secretary; John Shillito, Treasurer. Theodore Thomas has accepted the musical direction of the festival, and will increase his orchestra to two hundred instruments. All the singing societies, German, American, and others, for mixed or male voices from the East, and especially from the West, are to be invited to join in what is intended to be a musical festival of a high order.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 27.—John Barclay, convicted of the murder of Charles Garner, near this city, last October, made full confession of his guilt, to-day, entering into the most minute particulars connected with the horrible affair. He will be hung in the hall of the jail of this county, at noon, Oct. 4. All spectators except reporters of prominent papers and county officials, will be excluded.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAPH AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—For the New England and Middle States on Saturday, clear and cool weather, and westerly winds, the latter gradually backing to southerly over the lower lake regions. For the South Atlantic States, northerly winds and generally clear weather. For the Gulf States, easterly to southerly winds, with increasing cloudiness from the Mississippi westward. From Tennessee to Lake Erie, the Upper Lakes, and Northwest, diminishing pressure, southerly winds, and rising temperature, with clear weather from Tennessee and Missouri to the Ohio and lower Michigan, with probably increasing cloudiness from Kansas to Lake Michigan and northward.

Suit to Recover.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—Wm. A. Boyd, of this city, has brought suit in the Superior Court against the Third National Bank to recover $23,800 in United States 5-20 bonds and $5,800 in Hudson County, New York, bonds, deposited, as he claims, as collateral security. The demand was made on the 19th of August, the day after the robbery of the bank. It is understood that the bank denies the claim on the ground that the bonds were on deposit for safe keeping, and not held by the bank at the time of the robbery as collateral security.

WASHINGTON.

Important Decision on the Subject of Money Order Payments.

Outline of the Report of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONEY-ORDER DECISION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—An important question, arising out of the money-order system, has recently been before the Department of Justice. It grew out of a controversy between the remitter and payee of a money-order, the latter demanding payment of the same and the former forbidding it. The Attorney General decides that, after the remitter of an order has delivered to the payee, he cannot stop payment of it, but the latter is entitled to have the amount paid to him on proper demand. The decision is based upon the peculiar provisions of the act of Congress establishing the money-order system, which differs in this respect from the English statute.

FOURTH AUDITOR'S REPORT.

The Fourth Auditor of the Treasury is the first of the Auditors to complete his annual report. The disbursements from the Paymaster's division for the fiscal year amounted to $15,275,049 in cash. The report from the Pension Division shows that there are 3,148 army and 1,529 navy widow orphan pensioners. The disbursements on account of invalids were $140,771, and on account of widows and orphans $295,125. The amount of prize money paid was $114,667. The amount of claims settled in the Claims Division was $235,020. Navy Agents' accounts were settled amounting to $10,212,488. Allotments were paid during the year amounting to $302,868. The number of letters received at the office was 14,389. The number written was 15,631; recorded, 16,213; filed, 9,810; indexed, 46,948. The number of accounts received was 33,734, and the number settled was 3,448.

[To the Associated Press.]

MILITARY TRANSFER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Lieutenant Colonel James E. Alkis, Deputy Quartermaster General, is ordered to take charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department at Jeffersonville, Ind., relieving Captain Charles H. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster, of all his duties at that station, except those pertaining to the construction of a new building.

EXEMPT FROM STAMP TAX.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that certificates of naturalization issued by the United States or State courts are not such certificates as require stamps under the Internal Revenue laws, and are therefore exempt from stamp tax.

ILLINOIS.

Proposed Meeting for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education—The Early Frost.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 27.—By the invitation of the trustees and faculty of the Illinois College, the Society for promoting Collegiate and Theological Education in the West, will hold its next meeting in this city, beginning on the 19th of October, 1872. In addition to the officers and members of the Society whose presence may be expected, delegates are invited from the following colleges: Marietta, Western Reserve, Oberlin, Wabash, Olivet, Knox, Beloit, Ripon, Iowa, Washburn, Pacific University, Carleton and Berea. The programme of exercises will include a sermon by Rev. Dr. Magoun, of Iowa College, and papers on the following topics: First, "What new duties does the existence of State Universities impose on the churches?" by Rev. Dr. Bacon, of Yale College; second, "Should we attempt to unite all denominations in building Christian colleges?" by Rev. Dr. Post, of St. Louis; third, "How far ought our American college system to reproduce the European?" by Rev. Dr. Hopkins, of Williams College; fourth, "Should the founding of a Christian College be deferred till it can be brought into being fully equipped?" by Rev. Charles Ray Palmer, of Salem, Mass.; fifth, "Religious Character of the true American College," by Rev. W. E. Merriman, of Ripon College.

This meeting promises to be the most important and interesting of any educational gathering ever convened in Illinois.

There was the first killing frost of the season in this region last night.

Close of the Sangamon County Fair—The Robertson Scandal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 27.—The County Fair closed to-day substantially. It has been one of the most successful ever held in the State, both with regard to the exhibition of stock, produce, etc., and financially.

The Commission appointed by the Presbytery of Springfield, at the request of the Presbytery of Louisville, to take testimony in the case of the Rev. G. H. Robertson, which has been in session in this city for two or three days past, adjourned to-day. The Commission was composed of Rev. Dr. Glover and Rev. Mr. Wood, of Jacksonville, and R. W. Diller, Esq., of this city. The only charge against Mr. Robertson was intemperance. This was not sustained. Several of Mr. Robertson's personal friends testified that they had never suspected him of intemperance or dissipation, but had always given him their entire confidence. Dr. Lord testified that he had prescribed alcoholic stimulants as a remedy for nervous depression, to which he was subject. Witnesses who were said to be cognizant of the fact of the drunkenness refused to appear and testify, for what reason no one knows.

The Fulton (Ill.) County Fair.

CANTON, Ill., Sept. 27.—The Fulton (Ill.) County Fair closed to-day with a good attendance and a fine show. The receipts are not up to those of former fairs, but are fair. The afternoon was devoted to trotting on the track for a purse of $480, and a "consolation" purse of $100 for beaten horses.

RAILROAD TROUBLES.

Riotous Demonstrations of Rival Roads in Pennsylvania—Seizure of a Railroad by the Governor of Georgia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—A Reading (Pa.) despatch says that there is great excitement there, owing to the warfare now going on between the Philadelphia & Reading and the Wilmington & Reading Railroads. The inhabitants are in great alarm at the symptoms of impending riot, and a special detail of one thousand policemen has been ordered out. The Philadelphia & Reading Road has sought to obstruct the line of the Wilmington & Reading, which was recently constituted as an opposition company. The matter is already in the courts.

Last night (the 25th) a gang of the Philadelphia & Reading employes severely beat five employes of the other company. Several minor disturbances have taken place, and the alarm still continues.

An Atlanta (Ga.) special despatch says that thirty miles of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad were seized yesterday by order of Governor Smith, and the telegraph wires cut along the same section of the road. The seizure was alleged to have been made for the better security of the State's indorsed bonds. Two Receivers have possession of the road, and are operating it under a decree of the United States Supreme Court.

PACIFIC COAST.

Mrs. Fair's Trial—Argument of the District Attorney—Railroad Excursionists.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—The second trial of Mrs. Laura Fair excites little interest. The evidence is concluded. No material difference appears between it and that on her former trial. The District Attorney opened the argument for the prosecution this afternoon.

President Cass, the Directors, the Chief Engineer, and other officers of the Northern Pacific Railroad, forming a party of 20, reached Reeseville to-day, *en route* for Puget Sound, the terminus of the road.

Post Office Robber Detected.

YANKTON, D. T., Sept. 27.—Isaac N. Flanigan, Deputy Postmaster at Blair, Union County, was brought here last night by Special Agents Furay and David, on a charge of embezzling from the mails, and, on examination before United States Commissioner Harris, was bound over in $2,000 bail to appear at the October term of court. He made a full confession of his crimes, and stated that the first letter, a registered one, was opened by him in January last, since which time he has taken several hundred dollars. Some of the money was recovered, and he promises restitution of the rest in the hope of mitigation of his punishment. For some time his conscience has preyed upon him, and a number of registered and other letters were opened and then sealed up again with the money in them—two or three decoy letters being served in this way. He was finally detected on Tuesday, and in a short time after the letter was rifled, the marked money was in the hands of the detectives. Flanigan is a young unmarried man of good education and address, and was at one time one of the New York detective force. He says he was first led to crime from being hard up and has had no peace of mind since.

Aborigines on a Peace Mission.

SEDALIA, Mo., Sept. 27.—A delegation of fifty-two chiefs and braves, representing the Kiowas, Arapahoes, Comanches, and Apaches, left Atoka, Indian Territory, this morning, and will arrive in this city at 9 o'clock p. m. They are in charge of special Indian Commissioner Captain Henry E. Alvord. A grand conference was held at Boggy Depot yesterday by representatives of the various tribes mentioned above, at which the notorious Satanta and Lone Bear attended, being brought from their prison in Texas, where they have been incarcerated for the past year. The object of the conference was to have a full interchange of views about the present Indian troubles, and this delegation goes to Washington to arrange an amicable settlement if possible. They are full blood aborigines, some having never seen a train of cars before, and are total strangers to civilization.

Wisconsin State Fair.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 27.—The State Fair closed to-day. Weather fine and attendance large. Hon. George B. Smith, Governor Washburn, and others delivered short addresses, and the premiums were awarded. Waukesha and Green Counties carried off the palm on agricultural products, and Milwaukee on manufactured goods. The gross receipts of the fair were $11,000.

Two lively races took place. The trotting race was won by Badger Girl. Best time, 2:31. The running race was won by Bob Lamar. Best time, 1:53¾.

MARRIED.

BRADLEY—CARPENTER—At the residence of the bride's father, Crystal Lake, Ill., Sept. 26, 1872, by the Rev. E. N. Andrews, Philip B. Bradley, Jr., of Chicago, and Nellie L., daughter of Benj. Carpenter, Esq.

DIED.

ATWOOD—The funeral of the late Thos. H. Atwood will take place at 10:30 a. m., to-day, from the residence of A. A. Sprague, No. 404 West Washington street. Carriages will leave the residence at the hour named, and the services will commence at Graceland at 11:30.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

William B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M. Regular communication this (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business. Lessing Hall, No. 12 North Clinton-st.

By order of the W. M.

SAMUEL O. SMITH, Sec'y.

Notice.

Officers and members of Ill Section of I. W. M. A., are requested to attend a private meeting at Northwestern Hall, Sunday, Oct. 5, at 3 p. m. sharp.

J. D. BLUG, President.

POLITICAL.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Liberal Meeting!

Hon. Jesse O. Norton, and Geo. G. Bellows, Esq.,

WILL ADDRESS THE

Cottage Grove Greeley and Brown Club,

AT THE WIGWAM,

Douglas-place, near Cottage Grove,

This (Saturday) Evening.

Don't fail to be on hand and hear a fair discussion of the political issues of the day.

CLOTHING.

FINEST CLOTHING.

We have now on hand the LARGEST stock of Fine and Fashionable Clothing ever brought to this city, which we offer at prices which defy competition; all of our own manufacture.

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.,

45 and 47 West Madison-st,

Under Sherman House, and

376 STATE-STREET.

Grand Opening of DERNHAM & CO.'S UNION CLOTHING HOUSE,

58 West Randolph-st.

Display of $50,000 worth of Men's and Boys' CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS, to be sold

25 per cent cheaper than the regular price.

Call and examine their stock if you wish to purchase custom-made goods at the price of ordinary SLOP work.

HATS.

HATS.

FALL STYLES

In all Varieties.

J. A. SMITH & CO.,

513 and 515 Wabash-av.

BREWSTER, HATTER,

No. 38 West Madison-st.,

OPPOSITE SHERMAN HOUSE.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

We have the pleasure of announcing our removal from No. 63 South Canal-st., to our

New Store, Nos. 1, 3, 5, and 7, Michigan-av., corner River-st.,

opposite Rush st. bridge, where we shall continue the

Wholesale Grocery Business,

with TEAS as a specialty, as heretofore. Our friends and patrons, as well as all close buyers, are invited to make us a call.

W. M. HOYT & CO.

REMOVAL.

THE SINGER MANFG. CO.

Will occupy the building at their old stand, 111 STATE-ST., on 9th October.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

I will buy a few more adjusted claims against the Lorillard Insurance Company, Of New York, if presented soon. Call or address W. R. S. TROWBRIDGE, 17 Exchange Building, cor. Clark and Washington sts. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

MONEY TO LOAN,

On Chicago City property, in sums of $1,000 and upwards. MEAD & COE, 73 West Madison-st.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 78 South Canal-st.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

FLAGS,

BANNERS, BADGES,

UNIFORMS, &c.

GEO. F. FOSTER,

[illegible] South Market-st.

UNDERWEAR.

GENTLEMEN

LOOK IN AT

PORTER & HOYT'S

AT

84 MADISON-ST.,

McVICKER BUILDING,

FOR YOUR

Winter Underwear

IN

Cartwright & Warner's, New Brunswick, and all grades. Hosiery in great variety.

Suspenders, all best makes.

The best-fitting French Yoke Shirt in the market, in all styles.

New and Nobby Styles in Neckwear.

Everything desirable in Linen Collars & Cuffs.

Kid, Castor, and Cloth Gloves. Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas.

Leave your order for our own French Yoke Shirts.

DRY GOODS.

To Buyers of

Dry Goods.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY,

At their new and spacious warehouse, corner of Franklin and Madison-sts., are fully prepared for AUTUMN TRADE with an enormous general stock of

Dress Goods, Shawls, Black Silks

French and Irish Poplins,

Satteens, Merinos,

Empress Cloth,

Woollens, Blankets,

500 cases Prints,

1,000 packages Domestics.

Prices guaranteed to be as low as any other house. We make it for the interest of every buyer of Dry Goods coming to Chicago to visit our establishment.

REAL ESTATE.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Washington Heights

IS THE PROPERTY OF

The Blue Island Land and Building Company,

And of parties who have purchased from them, and they are selling their land only at private sale.

The Blue Island Land and Building Co.,

Organized A. D. 1869. Capital, $300,000.

F. H. WINSTON, President. GEO. C. WALKER, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

John F. Tracy, Charles H. Walker, F. H. Winston, Geo. C. Walker, Thos. S. Dobbins, Chas. W. Weston.

Office, after Oct. 1, No. 11 Chamber of Commerce.

GEO. R. CLARKE, Agent.

STOVES.

DIAMOND & RUBY FURNACES.

JAMES A. LAWSON, Patentee.

For Heating Churches, School Houses, Public Buildings and Private Residences.

FULLER, WARREN & CO.,

Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.

BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago. For sale by

FULLER, WARREN & CO.,

58 & 60 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

The Franklin Iron Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

HITCHCOCK & CARTER.

Have on hand, and are manufacturing, a large and varied assortment of Stoves and Stove Ware, which they offer to the trade at the lowest prices. Circulars and price lists sent on application.

Address THE FRANKLIN IRON CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Three-story and basement marble front house, elegantly furnished. Rent $300 per month. Possession given immediately. Call at 678 Michigan-av.

TO RENT.

Fine Stores, Offices, and Basements in marble front building on Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st. Possession immediately.

Store 481 State-st., under Continental Hotel. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st., opposite Old Court House.

WANTED.

WANTED.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society

Of the United States, whose business is larger than that of any other in the world, want three or four of the best men in the city to represent the Company here as

AGENTS and SOLICITORS.

Apply at the office of the Northwestern Department, corner of Dearborn and Washington sts.

WANTED.

A part, or the whole of a building, with power sufficient to run machinery necessary to manufacture hardwood furniture. Parties having such premises for rent or sale please address F 24, Tribune office.

WANTED.

To purchase for cash, a controlling interest in either a National or State banking institution located in this city; must be first-class, and range from $100,000 to $200,000 capital. Address in confidence, PHILADELPHIA, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. L. HANSCOM & CO.,

Job Printers,

CORNER

RANDOLPH-ST. & FIFTH-AV.,

Entrance on Fifth-av.

Good Work at Fair Prices.

FEATHER DUSTERS

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

WALES AND SCOTLAND.

Conway and Its Castle---A Relic of the Middle Ages.

Travelling in Scotland---Its Inconveniences.

Characteristics of English Travellers---Highland Games.

From Our Own Correspondent.

YORK, Sept. 6.

In my last letter, I had not space to describe the City and Castle of Conway. No trip through Wales could be perfect without visiting this remarkable and most interesting place.

CONWAY

is situated on the northern coast of Wales, at the mouth of the Conway River, which flows down, through a most charming valley, from the high mountains of North Wales, into the Irish Sea. Fertile fields surround the city, and high mountains rise against the sky in the distance, while the blue water of the sea and the swift flowing river add variety and picturesqueness to the view. But it is not in the scenery which surrounds it that the chief interest of the town consists. It is in the fact that it is a perfect specimen of a feudal, walled town,---for aspect, as a remnant of the Middle Ages, even to the famous Chester, so universally visited by Americans.

Its old walls are still almost perfect, and the noble fortress which crowns an eminence at one corner of the city is one of the best preserved and most beautiful castles in England.

THIS CASTLE

is one of those which, like Caernarvon, were built by Edward I. to overawe the half subjugated Welsh. It is built upon a rock of some height, which rises abruptly from the river just where it joins the sea. It has very lofty walls and many towers,---four of them of a very peculiar shape, consisting of, first, a large circular tower, and then a smaller tower, also circular, rising from the top of the larger one. All the towers are massive and finely-proportioned, and the castle promises to be beautiful in any age, even when the Roundheads---those ruthless destroyers of church and castle---were loth to mar it, and did, in fact, spare it from destruction.

Within the castle, the ruins of the banqueting hall form the most noticeable object. This was an extensive and magnificent apartment, with seven arches of stone to support its roof. Two of these arches still remain,---enough to show their former height and graceful form. There are also remains of a chapel, and of many smaller apartments.

From the ramparts of the castle walls, most charming and extensive views may be obtained. The meadows, mountains, river, and sea, which form so beautiful a landscape about the city, and also of the town itself, immediately beneath. The whole city can be seen very plainly and distinct from this elevated point, and the twenty four towers which crown them may be seen. The streets are narrow, and the houses old-fashioned and somewhat poor. Altogether the place seems to have stepped right out of the

MIDDLE AGES.

It might have slept for three or four centuries, and then suddenly waked and come forth to tell the victories of Nineteenth Century civilization, how gas had lived a few hundred years ago. The walls are all ready to be guarded by mailed warriors, and bid defiance to all the offensive weapons of modern warfare. The groove of the portcullis is still there, and only instinctively looks up, as he passes beneath the arched gateway, to see that this ponderous barrier may fall down at any moment. The doors are still open, and their dark, narrow slits seem to promise fatal discharges of arrows and crossbow-bolts. Once inside these walls, with the doors shut and barred, and the lights kindled, the inhabitants of Conway had little to fear in the olden time, and, even if some unusually valiant warrior, with his trusty followers, should storm the walls and gain the town, there is, on yonder high rock, an ample castle, large enough to hold almost every inhabitant of the town, and strong enough to bid defiance for days to all the world. The only thing lacking to make it a feudal city is the tramp of the heavy armor through the narrow, rough-paved streets, the neighing of steeds, the flashing of lances, and the sound of wassail and revelry from yonder round banqueting hall. But my theme is one thing which, blind our eyes as we will, emphatically modernizes the old place.

IT IS THE RAILROAD,

which passes close to the ramparts of the castle, and whose shrill whistle and occasional noise break harshly upon our dreams of the past. They have done their best to make railroad and castle harmonize by compelling the former to imitate the building their various buildings, and their bridge across the river; but it will not do; the railroad is still out of place, and the gray walls and beautiful castle seem insulted by its bustle and rush. The railroad will undoubtedly get the better of feudalism, and, sooner or later, the castle may be replaced by a warehouse, and the walls removed as useless incumbrance. *"Sic transit gloria mundi."*

Leaving Conway, we took a very charming excursion through the English lake district, but these beautiful scenes have been so often the theme of poet and writer that every one is familiar with them before he has seen them.

Passing northward into Scotland, we are still upon ground so often described in misery, and, therefore, there is little to attempt any description of it, but perhaps a few words about

THE HARDSHIPS AND SORROWS OF TRAVEL

in this famous country would not be uninteresting. The railroad travelling in Scotland is for the most part extremely inconvenient and disagreeable. The trains are very slow. They are forever waiting for something or other, nobody knows what; and no sooner have you got comfortably settled in one car, than you are obliged to get out and shift bag and baggage at some petty junction, and change into another. These frequent changes are very provoking, especially as you are liable to lose all or part of your baggage at each change, by reason of

THE ABOMINABLE SYSTEM

in use in the United Kingdom with reference to baggage. There are no checks, and the traveller is obliged to watch each piece of baggage as a cat does a mouse, and see that it is put in the proper car. It would be very amusing, if it were not so trying to one's temper, to see all the men and women, old and young, rush forward at the changes and scan each watch with eager eye each trunk and package, until they see their own (if they are so fortunate); and then such a chorus as there is of shrill female voices and manly imprecations, as all mixed together in one loud shout for baggage. No less baggage here is so common as hardly to excite remark or merit sympathy. I will not undertake to say how much time I have

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

Atlee's Diagnosis of Ovarian Tumors. General and Differential Diagnosis of Ovarian Tumors, with Special Reference to the Operation of Ovariotomy. By Washington L. Atlee, M. D. Numerous Illustrations. 8vo. Extra cloth. $5.00.

JUVENAL.

By Edward Walford, M. A., late Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford; author of "The Handbook of the Greek Drama," etc. Being Vol. XIII. of Ancient Classics for English Readers. Small 12mo. Cloth. $1.00.

GRAZIELLA.

From the French of A. de Lamartine. By S. R. E. 12mo. Fine cloth, $1.00. Paper, 60 cents.

CLARA VAUGHAN.

A Novel. By R. D. Blackmore, author of "Lorna Doone," etc. 12mo. Fine cloth. $1.75.

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A Novel. By Mrs. Oliphant, author of "The Chronicles of Carlingford," etc. 12mo. Fine cloth. $1.50.

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A Novel. By M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," etc. Two vols. 12mo. Fine cloth. $1.50 each.

For sale by booksellers generally, or will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the price by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

Just Published.

A BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE ISSUES OF AMERICAN POLITICS.

A DISCUSSION OF THE Principal Questions Incident to the Governmental Polity of the United States, EMBRACING THE SUBJECTS OF Civil Service, Force Legislation, Amnesty, Suffrage, The Centralization of Power, Our Money and Currency, The Public Debt, The National Banking System, Reconstruction, The Constitutional Amendments, Tariffs, Taxation, Protection and Free-Trade, and other Important Topics.

AN EXHAUSTIVE TREATISE UPON OUR NATIONAL POLITICS.

BY ORRIN SKINNER.

Crown 8vo. Tinted paper. Extra cloth. $2.25.

Every Voter Should Possess a Copy.

For sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price by

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CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

The Document

OF THE CAMPAIGN.

"CONDENSED ARGUMENTS FOR GREELEY;" OR "Grant's Public Record."

Being a condensed expose of the most notorious of the misdoings of the present Administration; also reasons why Greeley should be President.

ALSO—The following documents, issued by The Chicago Tribune:

No. 1—Carl Schurz's Great Speech at St. Louis.
No. 2—Sumner's Celebrated Speech in the Senate.
No. 3—Trumbull's Speech at Springfield; together with the Cincinnati Platform, and Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.
No. 4—Hon. John F. Farnsworth's Speech at St. Charles, Ill., with Mr. Greeley's Portland Speech.
No. 5—Speeches of Judge Caton and Hon. M. W. Springer at Chicago.

All of the above are in pamphlet form, from 16 to 32 pages close matter. Sent on receipt of the price, at following rates:

Single Copies, by mail, prepaid... [illegible]

Send orders RAND, McNALLY & CO., Chicago.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR Printing Paper

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 21, 1872.

Pursuant to law, I hereby invite proposals for furnishing for the use of the State of Illinois, Two Thousand reams of printing paper, 24x38, weighing at least 45 lbs per ream, and equal in every respect to samples to be obtained of the Secretary of State. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State of Illinois until 12 o'clock noon, on the 15th day of November, 1872, and will be opened at 2 o'clock p. m. on the same day.

Each proposal must be addressed to the Secretary of State, and marked on the back of envelope "Proposals for Printing Paper," and one sheet of the paper bid upon must accompany each bid. All of said paper must be delivered to the Secretary of State, at the State House in Springfield, Illinois, 1,000 reams on or before Dec. 15, 1872, [illegible] reams on or before Jan. 15, 1873, and 1,000 reams on or before Feb. 15, 1873.

The person or persons to whom the contract is awarded will be required to give bond to the Governor in the penalty of $20,000, conditioned that he will faithfully furnish and deliver the said paper in kind, quality and quantity, at the times, place, and upon the terms named in the contract in pursuance of law; and also, that he or they will furnish any additional amount of paper that may be required for the use of the State, upon the same terms, and of like quality, whenever required to do so by the Secretary of State.

EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State.

County Commissioner's Office,

Sept. 27, 1872.

Public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received until Tuesday, [illegible] for repairing and cleaning the pipes appurtenant to the heating machinery now in the old Court House, and keeping the same in good running order, and for operating the same until July 1, 1873. All bids shall be addressed to the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts, and deposited with George W. Wheeler, County Clerk. The committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

[illegible]
Chairman Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages [illegible] and [illegible], in Vol. 4 of the Record of Mortgages of Athens County, Ohio, and at pages [illegible] in Vol. 2 of the records of deeds of the same county, reference being hereby made to said records for a more full and complete statement of the trusts and terms therein set forth, executed by Anthony W. Smith and his wife Elizabeth C. Smith, Charles S. Reed and his wife Henrietta V. B. Reed, Samuel D. Towle and his wife Kate M. Towle, Octavius S. Newell and his wife Mary C. Newell, and Helen H. Bassett and his wife Helen A. Bassett, of Chicago, Illinois, as grantors, and Rudolph de Steiguer, of the County of Athens, Ohio, as grantee, and which deed of trust was made among other things for the purpose of securing the prompt and full payment of certain promissory notes, and the interest thereon, according to their tenor and effect, made by the said Anthony W. Smith, Charles S. Reed, Samuel D. Towle, Octavius S. Newell, and Helen H. Bassett, payable to the order of David Barber, Trustee, being in evidence of the purchase money for the real estate hereinafter described in a purchase thereof by said Barber, as such Trustee, and which notes are more fully described in said deed of trust; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the interest [illegible] and default in payment [illegible] after the 17th of March, 1871, with interest at 8 per cent, payable annually from the 17th of March, 1870, and for the failure and default made by the said makers of said notes to pay the interest that accrued and became payable on the said notes after the 17th of March, 1871, and which interest has been [illegible] paid by the said David Barber, Trustee, being still the party and legal holder of all of said promissory notes remaining unpaid, and having, on the 10th of July, 1872, requested the subscriber to proceed and advertise and sell the premises described in said deed of trust, in pursuance of said deed of trust and the authority, power, and duties thereby conferred and imposed, the subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, at the premises, on the [illegible] day of October, at 10 o'clock a. m., A. D. 1872, the real estate in said deed of trust described, situate in Range 13, Town 12, York Township, Athens County, Ohio, to wit: Section No. [illegible], containing [illegible] acres, and [illegible] acres lot No. [illegible], which lies south and west of the Hocking River, containing [illegible] acres, and the surplus [illegible] and all the right, title, and equity of redemption of the said grantors, and their heirs and assigns therein. The above lands are situate in the Hocking Valley coal region, immediately on the line of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, and the coal veins on the land have been opened and operated. Persons desiring to invest in coal lands would do well to examine these before purchasing elsewhere.

July 10, 1872. RUDOLPH DE STEIGUER.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between John C. Fuller and James R. McKay, under the firm name of the FULLER CIGAR CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. James R. McKay is authorized to collect all accounts due said concern, and will pay all debts against the same.

JOHN C. FULLER,
JAMES R. McKAY.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24th, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The business of the FULLER CIGAR CO. will be continued by John C. Fuller and Reed Jones. All business will be transacted through the office of John Reed Jones, who is constituted the one dealt by the firm, and financial manager, and who alone has the power to contract debts, or sign the firm's name.

JOHN C. FULLER,
REED JONES.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 24th, 1872.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
2 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

[FINAN]CIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 27.

[There] was a better feeling in the money market to-day, and though the stringency continues, the banks are not able to do any more for customers than they were doing yesterday, the pressure for money does not seem to be so [great]. For the last two days the demand has [been] urgent than has been experienced [for] two or three years, but to-day it has [eased], and it seems probable that merchants [are] having to some extent fallen back [upon] their own resources, have "twisted [themselves]" in one way or another. The knowledge of the fact that it was no use to ask for accommodation at bank has also probably had the effect of diminishing the demand in that direction.

[A] favorable feature in the financial aspect to-day is the falling off in the demand from [the] country for currency. It matters little what [the cause], but the fact the currency has ceased [to flow] from this city to the country, shows that [it is] not being drawn off as it was a few [days ago]; on the contrary, the indications of a [return] flow of currency from the country to this [city] are noticeable to-day, is an indication [of the] return of capital, and promises an easier [condition] of the money market before long.

[New] York exchange was firmer to-day, owing [to the] pressure for currency. But, notwithstanding the present difficulties in the way of [getting] freights eastward,—scarcity of cars [and] tonnage—a large volume of Western [produce] is moving, and will keep exchange in [favor of] Chicago and against New York for some [time]. For sales between banks, New York [exchange] was quotable at about 75c per $1,000 discount. At the counter bankers sell at par [and buy] at $1.50 per $1,000 discount.

[Rumors] touching the solvency of a firm [re]cently prominent in the grain and elevator business were in circulation to-day. Though upon inquiry of the parties known to be the largest creditors of the firm in question, we find that [the] creditors are in all instances, that we can learn, amply secured, and we conclude there is [but] small foundation for the rumors.

THE LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

[Messrs.] Preston & Kean quote buying and selling rates in this market this afternoon as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
[illegible]	113½	113¾
[illegible]	113½	114
[illegible]	114½	114½-114½
[illegible]	114½	114½-115
[illegible] January and July	113½	113½-113½
[illegible] January and July	113½	113½-113½
[illegible] January and July	113½	113½
[illegible]	107½	107½-108
[United] States 5s (new issue)	110	110¼
[United] States Currency 6s	112	112-112½
[Central] Pacific Gold 7-10s		100 & int.
[illegible] City 7s		100 & int.
[illegible]		100 & int.
[illegible] County and T'nship 10s	92½-95	
[Sterling] Exchange (large drafts)		108½-109½

TICKET AGENTS' CONVENTION.

[The] Railroad Ticket Agents held a Convention [in] New York last week, at which all the roads in [the] United States were said to be represented. [One] of the most important results was the organization of a permanent Board of Arbitration [for the] adjustment of all questions arising in regard to the *pro rata* of different roads in coupon [or] through tickets, or tickets sold at one office [for] several roads.

THE FOX RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

[On] Tuesday, the 24th inst., the property and [franch]ises of the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement Company were transferred to the [United] States, in accordance with the bill passed [at the] last Congress for the purchase of the [same. Mr.] Philetus Sawyer, Member of Congress [from] Wisconsin, and B. J. Stevens, attorney for [the Green] Bay and Mississippi Canal Company, [appeared] at the War Department to complete the [transfer] to the Government of the locks, canals, [and] franchises of that company, and the [work] has been passed over to the United [States] Engineer Department, to carry out the [improvement] and completion.

SPECIE IN EUROPE.

[The] amount of specie in the vaults of the leading national banks of Europe at the latest dates [was as] follows:

[Bank] of England	$111,800,000
[Bank] of France	155,000,000
[Bank] of Prussia	126,000,000
[Bank] of Austria	65,000,000
[Bank] of Italy	24,000,000
[Bank] of Belgium	26,300,000
[Bank] of Hamburg	10,500,000
[Bank] of Netherlands	55,500,000
Total in eight national banks	$575,000,000

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Money ruled closer at 7 [per cent] gold to 1-16. There were late loans at 5 [per cent], but they were exceptional. [Sterling] heavy and lower at 7¼ for prime and 8½ [for] [illegible].

[Gold] opened at 114, declined to 113¾, on which [it was said] there were apparently large orders to buy, [and adv]anced at 113½, with the close at the [illegible] [illegible] the latter figure. Loans flat to 1-64 for [illegible]. Clearings $44,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $41,000.

[Govern]ments dull and a fraction lower.

[State] bonds dull and steady.

[The] attention of the stock market centred in [Pacific] Mail and Northwest common, both of [which] rose rapidly on continued clique purchases. Stockwell is said to be advancing [Pacific] Mail on the Smith party, who are supposed to be largely short. A lively time is anticipated to-morrow. The improvement in prices [was] general, but particularly marked in Western Union, Ohio & Mississippi, and C. C. & I. C. [Erie] was dull and neglected at lower prices, [illegible] at 1-64 to 1-32 for use. The market [closed] strong at the highest prices of the day. [The] Commercial says, in reference to the published statement that there is a large reduction in the earnings of the Pacific Mail Company [from] May 1872, and the 14th inst.; that the [com]pany, after paying $900,000 for the Central American line of steamers, has paid as much [illegible] for the steamers now building.

[Sterling] Exchange, 7½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	115½	Coupons, '67	113¾
Coupons, '62	113½	Coupons, '68	113½
Coupons, '64	113½	10-40s	108½
Coupons, '65	113½	Currency 6s	112½
Coupons, '65 (new)	113½	New 5s	110½

STATE BONDS.

Missouri's	93½	Old Virginias	44¾
[Old] Tennessees	78	Old N. Carolinas	32
[New] Tennessees	73	New N. Carolinas	20
[New] Virginias	49½		

STOCKS.

Canton	93	St. Paul, pfd	75
W. U. Tel	69½	Wabash	69
Quicksilver	45	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	93	Fort Wayne	93½
Wells Fargo	81½	Terre Haute	20
American	80½	Terre Haute pfd	60
United States Ex	79	Chicago & Alton	116¼
Pacific Mail	84¾	C. & A. pfd	117
New York Central	93½	O. & M.	44¾
Erie	50	O. & M. pfd	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	C. & O.	50
Harlem	118	C. B. & Q.	120
[Harlem] pfd	118	Lake Shore	88½
[Reading]	113	Indiana Central	30
Michigan Central	114	Illinois Central	127
Pittsburgh	91	Un. Pacific stocks	33½
Northwestern	77½	U. P. bonds	85½
N. W. pfd	89	Cen. Pacific bonds	99½
Rock Island	110½	Del. Lack & W.	97
New Jersey Central	101½	B., H. & Erie	6½
St. Paul	56½		

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Friday, Sept. 25.

CITY PROPERTY.

West Taylor st, w of Leavitt st, s f, 50 ft, dated Aug. 10; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 13, in Block 7, of s e ¼ Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated Sept. 13; consideration, $775.

Buddan st, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh sts, w f, Lot 23, dated Sept. 5; consideration, $1,550.

Lot 21, adjoining the above, dated Aug. 22; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 45, in McIlroy's w ½ s w ¼ Sec. 1, 39, 13, dated Aug. 16; consideration, $1,200.

East 30 ft of Lot 50 of Lots, in Block 15, Sheffield's Addition, dated Sept. 24; consideration, $5,000.

Fourth av, between Jackson and Van Buren sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, with other property, dated Sept 25; consideration, $15,000.

Lot 21, in Prussing's w Block of s ½ s e ¼ Section 12, 39, 13, dated Sept. 13; consideration $2,400.

Lot 15, in Block 3, of High's s ½, Block 15, Sheffield's addition, dated Sept. 8; consideration, $850.

North Wells st, n of and near Schiller st, e f, Lots 39, 40, and n ½ 41 and 42, dated Sept. 26; consideration, $9,160.

Union Road, s w cor of North av, Lot 21 and n ½ 20, dated Sept. 14; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 12, in Block 1, of McCagg's subdivision in w ½, etc. of Section 5, 39, 14, dated Sept. 25; consideration, $4,000.

Fulton st, between Union Park place and Sheldon st, n f, lot 2, with improvements, dated Sept. 25; consideration, $8,000.

Lot 18 of Owen's Lots 84 85, etc, in Butterfield's Addition, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $1,000.

E ½ Lot 16, (¼ acre) in Joy and Friesbe et al. subdivision, w ½ n e ¼ Sec 34, 39, 13, dated Sept. 25; consideration, $1,850.

W ½ of same, dated Sept. 23; consideration, $1,900.

Lot 8, in Block 9, of Davis' s w ¼ Sec 28, 39, 14, dated July 1; consideration, $550.

Bushnell st, 150 ft w of Hanover st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $1,100.

Lot 10, in Crane's Block 6, United States Bank Addition, dated May 29; consideration, $900.

Burnside st, 271 ft n of Thirty-sixth st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 7; consideration, $1,000.

Barber st, bet Stewart av and Canal st, s f, 25 ft, dated Sept. 26; consideration, $550.

Lot 10, in Block 2, of Assessor's s ½ n w ¼ Sec 8, 39, 14, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $1,550.

Lots 1 and 10, in Block 3, Holstein, dated Aug. 27; consideration, $822.

Sedgwick st, bet Blackhawk st and North av, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated Sept. 26; consideration, $9,000.

Oakley st, bet Lake and Walnut sts, w f, 40x93 ft, dated Sept 21; consideration, $3,000.

Bushnell st, 175 ft w of Hanover st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug 1; consideration, $1,100.

McReynolds st, e of Ridgeville road, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept. 2; consideration, $650.

Twenty-four ft adjoining the above, dated Sept. 27; consideration, $650.

Lot 1, in Rawson's Block 16, of s w ¼ Sec. 12, 39, 13, dated Sept 26; consideration, $1,550.

Grant court, 118 ft s of Twenty-second st, w f, 25 ft, running e of Peoria st, with 59 ft f, dated Sept. 24; consideration, $10,000.

Dudley st, 24 7 16 ft s of Thomas st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 26; consideration, $375.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 13 and 14, in Block 11, Ravenswood, dated July 1; consideration, $3,600.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 15 to 17, in Block 2, of Hundley's s w ¼ Sec 10, 38, 14, dated Sept. 10; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 21, in Block 1, same, dated Sept 27; consideration, $600.

Lot 5, in Block 9, Pryor & Hopkins' n w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Sept. 3; consideration, $4,250.

Undivided ½ of Lot 16, in Forestville, dated Sept. 3; consideration, $1,275.

Prairie av, 188 3-10 ft s of Fifty-third st, e f, 48x [illegible] ft, dated April 1; consideration, $3,160.

[illegible] ft of the above, dated May 3; consideration, $1,050.

[illegible] ft of the above, dated May 3; consideration, $1,050.

Lake Freights.

The market was more active, but firm at the advance noticed yesterday. The following were the charters effected: To Kingston—Schrs West Side, and Thurston, wheat at 24½c; schr W. Home, corn at 15c; per 60 lbs. To Buffalo—schrs Columbian, Board of Trade, and Atmosphere, corn at 15c; Prop Jay Gould, barley and Colorado oats through rates to New York. Prop Colorado, oats at through rates. Prop City of Traverse, corn at 15c; prop Potomac, wheat at 17c.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 27.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	5,746	8,093	4,634	3,599
Wheat, bu	104,868	143,640	33,900	104,685
Corn, bu	121,120	116,031	163,631	25,747
Oats, bu	44,200	117,039	24,292	57,549
Rye, bu	8,887	19,023	2,350	14,788
Barley, bu	55,989	59,181	69,291	34,208
Grass seed, lbs	59,876	151,386	33,890	81,090
Flax seed, lbs	337,470	309,900	131,050	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	46,200	38,280	41,450	29,435
Cured meats, lbs	61,480	11,760	115,570	346,000
Beef, brls			42	
Pork, brls		22	30	1,006
Lard, lbs	28,600	9,448	94,535	28,150
Tallow, lbs	16,200	26,230	48,192	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	30,824	63,460	26,736	113,620
Live hogs, No	8,191	15,044	3,413	7,665
Cattle, No	3,345	2,645	1,356	939
Sheep, No	947	1,055		
Hides, lbs	116,830	132,570	74,330	60,936
Highwines, brls	216	371	483	581
Wool, lbs	12,140	46,600	23,886	37,322
Potatoes, bu	1,500	2,050		1,380
Lumber, m ft	746	3,317	1,943	2,084
Shingles, m	1,600	2,660	3,190	3,122
Lath, m	50	231	655	473
Salt, brls		1,316	2,560	1,068

Withdrawn from store on Thursday for city consumption: 700 bu wheat; 5,341 bu corn; 9,634 bu oats; 218 bu rye; 3,280 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 257 cars wheat; 284 cars and 9,000 bu corn; 42 cars oats; 14 cars rye; 160 cars barley. Total (757 cars), 284,400 bu.

The Board of Trade to-day, requested, by a fair majority, that the Directors will order the afternoon call to be discontinued, when the Board leaves its present quarters for the new hall. A fair trial has satisfied the great mass of those who really mean business, that the call is a hindrance to trading rather than a help to it. The man who only wants to buy or sell corn must wait patiently while pork and wheat are called, before his turn comes; whereas, by trading in the ordinary way, he can get through his business in a few minutes if he wants to, and go away, without being obliged to wait the action of dealers in other articles.

But the great objection to the call is the fact that a man who desires to buy or sell cannot pick out his customers. There are many men on Change, each of whom is willing to trust the others without margins, and a failure to comply with a contract made by one of these men is as improbable as an earthquake. There are others who cannot be trusted in this way. A man who knows that others are willing to trust him, naturally prefers to deal with his equals in this regard, and can avoid trading with others in the ordinary market. On the call he is obliged to trade with anyone who may choose to respond to his bid or offer; and sometimes finds himself paired off by the caller with people whose names he had rather not have on his books.

These are plain words, but they be truthful ones. As a body, the Board of Trade ranks high, and a large proportion of its members are "as good as gold." But it is impossible in a membership of fully 1,200 to provide against the admission of men whose words are far from being as good as their bonds. When a man makes a trade with one of the scaly gentry he expects to stick to it; but the rules of the Board and its usages ought to be so framed that a man can avoid trading with another, without being under the disagreeable necessity of explaining his reasons and running the risk of giving dire offence that may lead to a personal quarrel.

THE MARKETS.

The grain markets were weak and lower today, and only moderately active. Shippers were out in full force, but, as facilities for sending produce to the seaboard were restricted, and the rates asked relatively very high, this really legitimate class of operators were compelled to purchase sparingly. Speculators, on the other hand, were active operators when prices suited them, but, as a general rule, buyers looked upon prices as being too high, while sellers took the opposite view, hence only a fair business was done. Advices from other markets, both foreign and domestic, were, in the main, favorable. Groceries were in active demand, and prices were uniformly firm. Notwithstanding the increased supply of sugars, the market is kept bare, and former quotations are thoroughly sustained. Choice coffees were stronger, and syrups and spices were also being held with increased firmness. The dry goods trade was reported active at unchanged prices. The demand was quite general in its character, and with liberal and well-assorted stocks in store, a highly satisfactory business is doing. Butter and cheese met with a good inquiry at former quotations. Coal was fairly active at $9.50 for Lackawanna; $9.50@10.00 for Erie and Briar Hill, and $8.00 for Wilmington. Fish continues in good request, and, with stocks much reduced, prices for most descriptions are very firm. Herring and cod are scarce, and dealers find it impossible to fill orders with any degree of promptness. In the dried fruit market there was but a limited amount of trading, and the general feeling was weak. Hay, hides, and leather remain firm. The oil trade was reported fairly active, with no material change in values, save for lard oil, which advanced 2c. Lumber was in fair request and steady; cooperage firm and quiet; metals and tinners' stock in fair demand; nails active and a shade firmer; broom corn dull; naval stores steady; building materials active and firm; salt quiet; iron and steel active and strong, and wool dull. The other street markets presented no features of special interest, but the weather being favorable, the day was rather more active than usual with most dealers.

Highwines were dull, mainly because the offerings were extremely limited; all placed upon the market being readily taken at 89c per gallon for iron-bound packages. The sales consisted of 250 brls at 89c, and the market closed strong.

Lake freights were more active and firm at yesterday's advance, the few vessels offering being readily taken at 15c for corn and 16c for wheat to Buffalo. It is understood there is a large fleet of vessels on their way to this port laden with various commodities, many of which will be put into the grain trade, this class of freight paying better than any other. A total of eleven charters were reported at this port. These will carry out a total of 60,000 bu wheat, 141,000 bu corn, 50,000 bu oats, and 35,000 bu barley. Rates closed firm, at 15c for corn and 16c for wheat to Buffalo. To Kingston, 24½c on wheat. To Boston, 35c is asked for wheat.

Provisions were quiet, and on mess pork and meats prices were unchanged, while lard was nominally a shade easier. Mess pork sold at the same figures as yesterday, and was firm at that, the stock being concentrated, and held off the market so as not to break prices, though, remembering that the packing season is "in sight," it is extremely doubtful if this commodity is to be extremely firm for some months to come. However, the parties who are carrying the great bulk of the stock here, appear to bear their burden with comparative ease, and are not anxious sellers unless at their asking prices. Operators, as a class, however, are inclined to let this article alone for the present. Orders to buy or sell are scarce, and the movement is confined almost to one firm. Lard was offered more freely, but in consequence of a scarcity of buyers, sellers were willing to shade the figures which have been current for some days past. Meats were strong because scarce, for immediate delivery, while for the future, buyer and seller are generally wide apart in their views, hence there are no transactions worthy of note. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller September, $14 25@14 50; do seller December or January, $12.75@13 00 for old or new; do seller March, $13 00@13 25. Lard, cash or seller the month, 8¾@9c; do seller December, 8½c; and seller the year, 8@8½c; summer lard, 8½@8¾c for choice, and 8¼@8½c for ordinary. Dry salted shoulders, 6¼@6½c; short ribs, 10¼@11½c; sweet pickled hams nominal at 14@15c for small lots; green hams salable at 9c cash; 7¾@8c for November and December, medium averages; dry salted shoulders, (15 to 20 days in salt) 6½c bid and 6c asked. English meats, for delivering in December and January, held at 6½c for Cumberlands; 7c for short ribs; 7c for long clear; 7½c for short clear; and 9c for long cut hams; bacon, clear sides, 11c; do breakfast, 11@12c; and do hams, 14@16c, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess do, $10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00 for old and new. City tallow, 8¾@9c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork, seller September (in settlement), at $14.50; 25 tcs winter lard at 9c; 125 tcs do do at $8.81¼ per 100 lbs; 50 tcs summer lard at 8c, loose; 50 tcs sweet pickled hams (summer), averaging 16 lbs, at 13c; 50 boxes long clear (summer) at 8c; 20 bags country tallow at 8½c.

Flour was quiet at nominally unchanged prices, though the market was nominally easier than yesterday, the demand being limited, but the light stocks tend to keep prices up. Shippers were out of the trade to-day, high freights and limited facilities acting against activity on their part. Bran was 50c lower, and dull, under a plethoric supply. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (Shipman), at $9.00; 200 brls spring extras, at $7.25; 300 brls do, at $7.00; 200 brls do, at $6.25; 200 brls do, at $6.35; 500 brls do, on private terms; 100 brls spring superfine, at $5.00; 84 brls do, at $4.50. Total, 1,634 brls. Also, 20 tons bran, at $10.00, and 25 tons do, at $9.50, both on track; 10 tons middlings, at $12.00, on track.

Wheat was moderately active, but spasmodic in price, ruling weak and strong by turns, but finally closing steady and quite firm at precisely yesterday's figures. Several prominent operators have recently returned from their summer vacations, and are playing with the market, which makes the situation somewhat uncomfortable for the smaller class of dealers, who, since the bursting of Lyon's wheat "corner," have had the trade pretty much in their own hands. Now they follow the larger fish, offering to buy or sell with as almost utter recklessness, though they generally play second fiddle. This was what created the irregular market to-day, purchasers for immediate delivery generally basing the figures they were willing to pay on the prices current for options. Shippers bought to a fair extent only, and the bulk of their purchases averaged fully ½c lower than yesterday. Eastern advices were favorable, the stock at seaboard points still being small. Seller September opened at $1.19, sold down to $1.17¼, and closed firm at $1.18½@1.18¾. October closed weak at $1.17, and the year at $1.15¼@1.15½. Spot No. 2 ranged at $1.17½@1.18¾, with last sales at the outside figure. No. 1 dull at $1.24@1.26. No. 3 active at $1.05@1.06, and rejected at 96@96½c, all closing steady at medium figures. Cash sales were reported of 3,400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.26; 3,200 bu do at $1.24; 4,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.18¾; 1,600 bu do at $1.18½; 43,000 bu do at $1.18; 10,000 bu do at $1.17¾; 45,800 bu do at $1.17½; 4,000 bu do at $1.17¼; 2,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.06; 21,600 bu do at $1.05½; 10,000 bu do at $1.05; 800 bu rejected spring at 96½c; 3,200 bu do at 96c; 12,000 bu do at 95c; 800 bu do at 95½c. Total, 165,200 bu.

Corn was dull, and on option prices were weak and lower, while for immediate delivery the sales were about the same as the average of yesterday. Shippers were doing little, as the freight question is becoming decidedly serious, the carrier wanting the lion's share of the profit for a small portion of the labor, and this fact today prevented liberal purchases by exporters. Eastern and foreign advices were of a favorable tenor, but twenty-seven cents per bushel for freight, added to the "incidentals" necessary to placing the same on the New York market—including elevating, insurance, commissions, and interest on the money invested—swells the cost of the corn to very nearly the prices now current at the seaboard, and leaves the shipper to stand alone in the gap should prices go down there. No. 2 closed at 34½@34¾c, and rejected at 33c. Seller September closed at 34¾c; seller October at 34¾c; seller the last half do or seller November at 34¼c. Cash sales were reported of 91,000 bu No. 2 at 34½c; 3,200 bu do at 34½c; 10,400 bu do at 34¾c; 8,000 bu do at 34¼c; 10,400 bu do at 34c free on board; 6,600 bu rejected at 33c; 400 bu no grade at 32c; 400 bu ears at 35c on track. Total, 145,000 bu.

Oats were dull, weak, and fully ½c lower, under large offerings on the part of some prominent dealers who are generally buyers and shippers, they preferring to sell out here in preference to paying the freights asked and running the risk of a decline at the seaboard while consignments are *in transitu*. No. 2 closed dull at 23@23¼c cash; 22½@23c seller October, and 24@24¼c seller last half October. Cash sales were reported of 25,000 bu at 23½c; 25,400 bu at 23c; 3,000 bu rejected at 21c; 1,600 bu do at 20½c; 600 bu do at 20c; 600 bu no grade at 16½c; 600 bu do at 15c. Total, 85,000 bu.

Rye was dull until sellers expressed a willingness to sell at prices ½c per bu lower than those current yesterday, when there was a fair business transacted. No. 2 sold at 55@55½c, and rejected at 48c, closing dull. Sales were reported of 1,600 bu (regular) No. 2 at 55c; 4,600 bu (strictly fresh) do at 55½c; 1,200 bu rejected at 48c. Total, 6,800 bu.

Barley was moderately active at an irregular range of prices, but closed fully 2c lower than yesterday. Early in the day sellers asked higher figures, and a very few car loads were worked off at the advance, but the prominent dealers held off, and as sellers forced their property to sale, buyers had the advantage. Receipts are improving, while orders from country points to sell for delivery next month were numerous, all of which swelled the offerings to larger proportions than those attempting to manipulate the market had calculated upon. No. 2 opened at 70c, dropped to 68c and closed dull; No. 3 was active at 54@55½c, closing at 55c; rejected active at 36@37c; seller September closed at 68c, and seller October at 67½c. Sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 68c; 9,600 bu do at 69c; 3,200 bu at 69½c; 9,200 bu at 70c; 1,600 bu at 54½c; 6,000 bu at 54½c; 5,400 bu at 55c; 4,800 bu at 55½c; 5,600 bu rejecting at 36c; 800 bu do at 36½c; 400 bu do at 36½c; 2,400 bu at 37c; 400 bu by sample at 48c; 400 bu at 43c; 400 bu at 43c; 1,400 bu at 72c; 800 bu at 80c. Total, 53,600 bu.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The complete statistics of the manufacture of woollen goods in the United States, as returned at the ninth census, for the year ending June 1, 1870, have just been sent to press from the Census Office, and exhibit the following totals: Of the 2,891 establishments in the United States, there are in Pennsylvania, 457; New York, 254; Ohio, 229; Massachusetts, 180; Indiana, 174; Missouri, 186; Tennessee, 148; Kentucky, 126; Illinois, 119; Connecticut, 108; Maine, 107; Iowa, 85; New Hampshire, 77; West Virginia, 74; Virginia, 69; Rhode Island, 68; Vermont, 63; Wisconsin, 64; Michigan, 54; North Carolina, 52; Georgia, 40; Maryland, 31; New Jersey, 29; Texas, 20; Utah, 19; South Carolina, 15; Alabama, 14; Arkansas, 13; Delaware, 11; Mississippi, 11; Minnesota, 10; Kansas, 9; Oregon, 9; California, 8; Louisiana, 3; Florida, 1; and New Mexico, 1. The capital of these 2,891 establishments is reported at $98,824,531. The number of steam-engines is 1,050, with a horse-power of 35,650, and water wheels with a horse power of 59,551. The number of sets of cards is 8,366, with a daily capacity of 837,932 pounds of carded wool. Number of broad looms, 14,039; narrow looms, 20,144; spindles, 1,845,496. The average number of hands employed during the year has been, of males above 16, 42,728; of females above 15, 27,682; of children and youth, 9,643. The amount of wages paid to these hands during the year is reported at $26,877,575. The total value of the materials used during the year was $96,432,601, of which the amount paid for chemicals and dye stuffs was $8,833,346. There were consumed during the year 17,311,824 pounds of foreign wool, 154,767,075 pounds of domestic wool, 19,373,299 pounds of cotton, 19,372,062 pounds of shoddy, 2,511,419 pounds of woollen yarn, 8,263,949 pounds of cotton yarn, 1,312,560 yards of cotton warp, 140,733 pounds of warp. The value of all other materials used was $5,670,269. Among the productions of these 2,891 establishments are 63,340,612 yards of cloth, cassimeres, and doeskins, 58,965,286 yards of flannel, 1,941,865 yards of felted cloth, 3,663,757 yards of repellants, 2,353,433 yards of tweeds and twills, 14,078,529 yards of satinets, 5,506,902 yards of kerseys, 24,489,985 yards of jeans, 14,130,274 yards of linseys, 1,983,852 yards of negro cloth; number of pairs of blankets, 2,000,439; number of horse-blankets, 58,883; number of carriage-robes, 22,[illegible]; number of coverlids, 238,744; number of shawls, 2,312,761; number of pounds of yarn, 14,[illegible]; number of pounds of rolls, 5,853,053. Total value of productions, $155,405,358.

The following is an official statement of the export of iron rails from England in tons of 2,240 lbs:

	To United States. For July. Tons.	For 7 mo. Tons.	Total. For July. Tons.	For 7 mo. Tons.
1870	41,495	229,749	106,373	569,501
1871	41,935	287,168	88,391	554,473
1872	41,8[illegible]	300,316	84,663	532,805

Of pig iron the shipments to the United States were:

	For July. Tons.	For 7 mo. Tons.
1870	8,760	61,864
1871	11,704	104,378
1872	22,645	141,823

Notwithstanding there has been active demand for rails and that prices have advanced rapidly from $70@72 to $85@90 per ton for American, and from $56@60 to $75 for English, since January 1, the amount shipped to this country exhibits but a comparatively light increase. The large shipments of pig iron arise from the fact Scotch pig is required for uses to which no American pig iron is adapted. It continues to be taken freely, notwithstanding it has advanced from $33@40 per ton in January, to $51@57 per ton at the present time. The demand for British rails for Russia, Germany, and British India has fallen off.

The following is an approximate statement of the annual productions of wool, leaving out of the account several countries which produce but do not export:

	Pounds.
Asia, including Russia and Asia	330,000,000
Great Britain and Ireland	260,000,000
Germany, Netherlands, and Belgium	190,000,000
United States	180,000,000
Australia	130,000,000
France	126,000,000
European Russia	120,000,000
South America	110,000,000
Asiatic Turkey	100,000,000
Spain	55,000,000
Persia	50,000,000
North Africa	50,000,000
European Turkey	42,000,000
Austria	40,000,000
Italy	30,000,000
Cape of Good Hope	20,000,000
Portugal	17,000,000
Canada	12,000,000
Sweden and Norway	11,000,000
Greece	5,000,000
Denmark	4,000,000
Switzerland	3,000,000
New Mexico	600,000
Total	1,818,600,000

The total yield of the new hop crop in the United States is now estimated at 14,000,000 pounds, or about 70,000 bales. The yield in Wisconsin is twice what it was last season. The total supply in this country, however, is less than it was last year.

In the afternoon the markets were quiet, and prices steady, firm, and unchanged. Sales were made on the call of 15,000 bu No. 2 spring wheat, seller the month, at $1.18¾; 5,000 bu do, seller October, at $1.17¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.17¼; 5,000 bu do, seller the first half of October, at $1.17¼; 5,000 bu do, seller the last half of October, at $1.17¼; 10,000 bu do, seller the year, at $1.15¼; 16,000 bu No. 2 corn, seller October, at 35c; 30,000 bu do at 34¾c; 5,000 bu do, seller November, at 34¼c.

LATEST.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork cash	$14.25	
Mess pork, seller December	12.60	$13.00
Mess pork, seller January	12.62½	
Mess pork, seller the year	13.00	
Lard, none offered, no bids		
Wheat, cash	1.18¾	1.19
Wheat, seller September	1.18¾	1.19
Wheat, seller first half October	1.17	1.17¼
Wheat, seller October	1.17	1.17¼
Wheat, seller the year	1.15¼	1.15½
Corn, cash	34½	34¾
Corn, seller September	34¾	34¾
Corn, seller October	34¾	34¾
Corn, seller last half October	34¼	34¼
Corn, seller November	34¼	34½
Oats, cash	23	23¼
Oats, seller September	23	23¼
Oats, seller October	23¼	23½
Oats, seller last half October	24	24¼
Oats, seller November	24¼	24¼
Oats, seller the year	23	23½
Barley, No. 2 cash	66	70
Barley, seller the month	66	68
Barley, seller October	66½	67½

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 27.

BUTTER—The movement in this staple continues steadily fair, and, under moderate receipts, the market rules firm for all descriptions. Choice dairy, suitable for table use, is still scarce, and sales are occasionally effected at an advance on quotations. We make no change in our list, as follows: Strictly choice diary, 24@27c; fair to good grades, 16@20c; inferior to common, 8@12c.

BAGGING—In connection with the bagging market no new feature was noted. Grain bags are meeting with a liberal inquiry, and prices rule steady and uniform. Other goods in the list are quiet and generally easy. We quote: Stark, 35c; Grahampton, 37c; Ludlow, 37c; Lewiston, 36c; American, 33c; Royal River, 35c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 13@15c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BROOMCORN—The market rules quiet, but steady. We quote $40.00@80.00 per ton for common; $70.00@90.00 for fair; $100.00 for choice; and $120.00@130.00 for choice hurl.

BEANS—Were dull at $2.25@2.50 for common to choice; and $2.50@2.65 for navy.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Are in continued good demand, and firm at unchanged quotations, as follows: Stucco, $2.25@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; Rosendale cement, $1.75@2.25; Utica cement, $2.00@2.10 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00@2.10; Akron cement, $2.00@2.10; marble dust, $1.50; lime, in bulk, 80c@$1.25; lime, brls, $1.25@1.50; white sand, per brl, $2.00@2.15; plastering hair, per bu, 30@35c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $11.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed ranges at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $23.00, del; Racine, $20.00, del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@6.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x12	7.00	9.00
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	12.00
14x16 to 16x20	9.00	13.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	15.00
18x22 to 20x30	11.00	16.00
16x24 to 24x30	12.00	17.00
20x30 to 24x36	13.00	21.00
26x36 to 24x40	14.00	23.00
26x38 to 34x46	15.00	24.00
30x46 to 32x48	16.00	27.00
30x60 to 32x52	17.00	30.00
32x54 to 34x58	18.00	32.00
36x60 to 40x60	[illegible]	36.00

CHEESE—Dealers report continued activity in the demand for this staple, and the firmness that has been a prominent feature of the market for some time past is still prevalent. The stocks are now ample, and of a quality above the average, there being comparatively few inferior lots in store. We quote: New York factory, 14@15c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 13@14c.

COAL—The coal trade was reported fairly active, and prices were firm both for soft and hard descriptions. The stocks are not unusually large for the season, and the present prices will no doubt be sustained. We find the following in the Cleveland *Commercial Review*: "The production of anthracite coal this season has been greatly in excess of former years, and over 4,000,000 tons have been produced this year more than during 1871. There has been little or no interruption to the work, and wholesale prices are consequently extremely low, and the profits of the companies have decreased in proportion." We quote: Lehigh lump, $11.00; Lehigh, prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.50@10.00; Briar Hill, $9.50@10.00; Walnut Hill, $9.50@10.00; Blossburg, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.50; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $8.00.

COOPERAGE—Is firm but quiet. The strike of the coopers keeps up prices, with small offerings; but the packers are well supplied, and a weakening is thought to be probable when the coopers resume. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.40@1.45; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 ℔ m; pork barrels; flour staves, $6.00@8.00; circle flour headings, 7@8c ℔ set; flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 ℔ m; pork and tierce poles, $27.00@30.00 ℔ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 ℔ m.

FISH—The receipts, both of lake and salt water fish, have been light for several days past, and, under a continued good demand, stocks of many descriptions are becoming somewhat reduced. The market is still bare of cod, and herring also are scarce. We quote the market firm as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.50@9.75; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.75@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@35c; box herring, scaled, 40@42c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—The fruit market was without new feature. The demand was light and mainly confined to foreign assortment. We quote prices easy as follows: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 14@16c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, new, 9@9½c; French do, 11@13c; raisins, $2.20@2.30; blackberries, new, 11@12c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 19@20c; peaches, halves, 7@7½c; do, quarters, 6½@7c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; apples, Southern, 5½@6c; do, Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8@8½c.

GROCERIES—An active business was doing in staple and fancy groceries, and the market was again firm. The supply of sugar is not yet equal to the demand, and there is no disposition on the part of holders to effect sales at any concession. Syrups, spices, and the better grades of coffee were exceedingly firm, with something of an advancing tendency. We repeat our quotations of yesterday as follows:

BI CARB SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 23½@23¾c; choice do, 22½@23c; prime Rio, 21½@22c; good do 21@21½c; common do, 19½@20½c; Singapore, 22½@23c; Costa Rica, 22½@23c; Maricaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; Stearine, 18@19c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9½@10c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14@14½c; crushed and powdered, 13½@13¾c; granulated, 13½@13¾c; A, standard, 12¾@13c; do No. 2, 12¾@13c; B, 12½@12¾c; extra C, 12½@12¾c; extra C, 2, 12@12¼c; yellow C, 11½@11¾c; choice brown, 11@11¼c; prime do, 10¼@11c; fair do, 10@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 10@11c; fair do, 9@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.00@1.05; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 60@65c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¾@7c; German mottled, 7@7½c; Golden West, 5@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@5c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 5½@6c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@8c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Was steady at former quotations. The demand for pressed descriptions fully equalled the supply and dealers were firm at the following prices: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@16.50; do loose pressed, $14.50@15.50; new prairie, beater pressed, $9.50@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $14.00@15.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—No quotable change was noted in the hide market. The demand for heavy green cured stock was again active, and in some instances an advance of an ⅛@¼ was paid for especially desirable lots, other descriptions ruled steady. We quote: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11½c; do light, 12½c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 25c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, ⅔c; all otherdamaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 percent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The market is active and previous prices are well sustained by dealers. We quote:

Horse shoe iron	5 5-10@	7c
Bar iron	5 4-10@	5 5-10 rates
Heavy band	5 4-10@	5 9-10 rates
Light band	5 4-10@	5 9-10 rates
Hoop	5 6-10@	6 6-10 rates
Oval	5 6-10@	5 9-10 rates
Round and square	5 4-10@	rates
Half oval and half round	5 4-10@	rates
Russian iron, perfect	23	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21½	
Sheet iron	7	@ rates
Norway nail rods	9	@ 9½ rates
German plow steel	11	@12½ rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@12½ rates
Spring and tire steel	11	@12 rates

LEATHER—In the leather market there was a good degree of activity, and the firm tone that has characterized the market for some time past continues. We repeat our list:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@ 40
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 45
Kip, ℔ lb	90@ 1.10
Kip veals	90@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	27@ 29
City upper No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	19@ 22
Calf, city	1.10@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.40
Rough upper, light	30@ 32
Rough upper, heavy	28@ 30
Rough upper, damaged	26@ 28
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	33@ 34
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	32@ 33
"B A" sole	30@ 33

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	1.25@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 90
Harness	45@ 48
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@85.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.25
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.00
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.80@ 2.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Are moderately active, but with a slightly easier feeling on pig tin. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do. 12x12, $17.00; do. 14x20, $17.50; do. roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11¾c; less quantity, 12½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 45c; tinned copper, 45c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 18c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8@9c.

NAILS—Are in active request, and are again quoted higher on some higher descriptions. We quote: 10d to 60d, per keg, $6.25; 8d do, $6.50; 6d do, $6.75; 4d do, $7.00; 3d do, $7.75; 3d do, fine, $9.00; 2d do, $9.50; clinch, $8.50. 12½c discount on large orders to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—There is no change to note in prices. We quote as follows:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 19	@ 21
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	17	@ 18
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	21	@ 22
Marline, ℔ lb	22	@ 23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	18	@ 19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00	@ 5.25
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00	@ 7.25
Tar, ℔ brl	6.00	@ 6.25

OILS—Lard oil was again exceeding firm, and we note a general advance of 2c in all grades. Carbon is still excited, and an early advance seems probable. Linseed, whale, and other oils rule steady and unchanged. We quote: Carbon, 25½@26c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 85@88c; do, ice-pressed, 80c; do, current make, 78c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 70c; linseed, raw, 85@88c; do boiled, 91@93c; whale, 90c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.15@1.20; do extra, $1.00@1.10; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 72c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—The market for goods in this line was without new feature. The demand was only fair, and the quoted prices were only indifferently sustained:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.00
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

POULTRY—Was in larger supply, and the inferior lots were very slow, the inquiry being only for the best. We quote as follows: Old chickens, $3.50@4.00; spring chickens, $2.50@3.25; ducks at $4.00; and turkies at 13c per lb.

POTATOES—Were in good demand, and rather scarce, causing an upward tendency. We quote at 50@55c per brl—the inside for mixed on track.

SEEDS—Timothy was dull and easier, being slow at a decline of 10@15c per bu. We quote poor at $2.60@2.70; good at $2.80@2.90; and prime at $2.95@3.00. Clover was dull at $5.50@6.00; and flax steady at $1.62@1.65 for good crushing.

SALT—Is quiet and unchanged at the following quotations: Saginaw, fine, $2.20; Onondaga, fine, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $2.12½; do, with bags, $2.87½; Ashton dairy, ℔ bag, $4.75; ground alum, $1.80.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—We quote the market active and steady at the following range of prices:

FOUR PANEL DOORS RAISED PANEL BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.50
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.50

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

1-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.30
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.50
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.38
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.00	1 3-16	10x15	2.30
1 3-16	10x12	2.00			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x9½	400
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 3 by 4x6	570
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	640
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x2	570
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x8	640
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	800
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	900

Discount of 15@20 per cent from list.

TEAS—Were quoted active and steady at unchanged prices. We repeat our list: Young Hyson, common, 50@ fair, 50@55c; good, 65@70c; choice to extra, $1.05@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 55@85c; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 85@95c; choice, $1.10@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice uncolored Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 80@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 65@75c; choice, 90c.

TOBACCO—No alteration was visible in the market. The demand was of a liberal character, and the quotations given below were fully sustained:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 62@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 32@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@30c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@65c; black sound, 45@55c.

WOOD—The following prices are current: Beech, $11.00; maple, $12.00; hickory, $13.00.

WOOL—Is quiet, and nominally unchanged, as follows:

Tub, choice, extra	60@64c
Tub, common	51@55c
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	51@53c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	50@52c
Fleece, X, good condition, light	50@52c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	48@50c
Fleece, medium, good condition, light	51@53c
Fleece, coarse, light, and clean	50@52c
Fleece, coarse, light, and dingy	48@46c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	30@32c
Super, pulled	44@47c
Extra, pulled	44@48c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Rates were firm as follows:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs.	Flour per brl, in lots of 50 brls and upwards.	Grain in bulk.	Salted meats in bulk.	Fresh beef, mutton, and pork ℔ 100 lbs.
Boston	.65	$1.30			
New York	.60	1.20	.60	.70	.90
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.58	1.10	.58	.68	.90
Washington, D. C.	.63	1.26			
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, & Bellaire	.40	.70	.40	.45	
Wheeling	.40	.80	.40	.45	
Newark, O.	.35	.70	.35		
Cleveland	.30	.60	.30		
Newcastle, Pa., & Youngstown, O.	.35	.70	.35	.40	
Oil City, Corry & Franklin	.40	.80	.40	.45	
Akron, O.	.35	.70	.35	.40	
Norfolk, Va.	.65	1.30			
Wilmington, N. C.	.70	1.40			
Charleston, S. C.	.80	1.60			
Savannah, Ga.	.80	1.60			
Petersburg & Richmond	.73	1.46			

Lumber and shingles, 4th class, minimum weight 20,000 lbs ℔ car.

Sash, doors and blinds, 5 cents ℔ 100 lbs over 4th class, in car loads of 20,000 lbs.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 27.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,671	5,608	734
Tuesday	4,471	9,313	510
Wednesday	3,296	13,384	1,368
Thursday	2,345	8,191	947
Friday	1,434	10,314	966
Total	15,161	46,859	4,646
Same time last week	17,170	40,719	7,141
Week before last	19,488	41,686	5,989

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,881	4,652	197
Tuesday	1,070	5,403	194
Wednesday	1,633	6,291	
Thursday	1,356	3,412	
Total	6,160	19,768	391

CATTLE—The market was less active than on yesterday, but the lighter receipts and the fact that packers were again operating, helped to sustain prices, and quotations remain unchanged. The wants of shippers were few, so that, limited as was the supply of suitable grades, the offerings exceeded the demand, and prices were weak. Stockers were in better request than on the preceding days of the week, and a fair number of sales were reported at about former rates, or at $3.00@3.75 for common, and at $4.00@4.25 for good lots. The purchases of packers reached 200 head, all of which were Texas cattle. The pens are now cleared of this class of stock, and with a few days of moderate receipts better prices may be looked for. If, however, shippers flood the market, under the impression that the beef-packing season is now fairly opened, they may expect to witness a repetition of this week's disasters. The range of prices paid to-day was $1.50@6.25, the inside quotation for 12 scrawny heifers, and the outside for a car load of choice steers averaging 1,346 lbs. Most of the transfers were within the range of $3.75@5.00. The largest sale of the day was affected by Robert Strahorn, he selling a drove of 242 thin Texan cows at $2.00 per 100 lbs. Many common native cattle remain in the yards unsold, and the market closed weak.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,150 to 1,400 lbs	5.60@6.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Through droves	1.75@2.75
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	2.90@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
59	Texas cattle	1,143	$2.80
58	Texas cattle	1,070	2.87½
15	Texas cows	913	3.65
14	Texas cows	1,133	3.90
12	Cherokee steers	930	3.25
14	fair steers	1,170	4.75
20	cows	892	2.87½
20	good steers	1,147	5.12½
14	stockers	903	4.12½
14	stockers	1,014	4.25
31	stockers	1,052	4.25
31	heifers	697	4.50
13	fair steers	1,022	3.12½
17	cows	977	3.12½
20	cows	957	3.00
24	Texas cows	738	3.10
24	Texas cows	718	3.00
24	Texas cows	716	3.00
242	Texas cows	748	2.00
40	stockers	950	4.00
12	scrawny heifers	525	1.50
26	stockers	886	4.25
12	stockers	985	3.75
25	stockers	1,042	4.00
17	native steers	1,048	4.40
18		1,126	5.25
16	smooth fat steers	1,346	6.25
16	Cherokee steers	935	3.50
21	good steers	1,297	5.90
50	good steers	1,297	5.62½
28	good steers	1,279	5.50
8	calves	201	4.00
15	good steers	1,318	5.37½
36	good steers	1,278	5.50
13	cows	720	2.37½
63	Texas cattle	897	2.75
39	butchers' stock	912	3.65

HOGS—The condition of the market was unchanged. Buyers took hold very cautiously, and, although the receipts were only a fair average, a large number remained in the pens unsold at the close, and the prospects for the morrow were by no means cheering. Sales were slow at $4.50@4.65 for common coarse mixed lots; at $4.70@4.75 for medium to good, and at $4.80@5.00 for good to extra.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
51	274	$4.75	80	290	$5.00	60	238	$4.90
51	227	4.75	42	268	5.00	115	244	4.75
49	298	4.85	46	220	4.87½	88	373	4.85
55	210	4.80	51	210	4.80	48	262	4.85
46	274	4.60	52	290	5.00	40	190	5.10
57	225	4.90	57	215	4.75	137	205	4.75
58	243	4.75	51	275	4.75	58	216	5.10
50	245	4.75	40	222	4.75	270	212	4.80
56	234	4.90	48	217	4.75	97	199	4.75
69	233	4.70	53	247	4.85	39	271	4.75
50	244	4.80	48	268	4.80	53	295	4.80
162	222	4.70	60	229	4.85	46	304	4.80
43	240	4.75	64	190	4.80	61	245	4.85
53	236	4.60	56	235	4.75	61	231	4.75
61	205	4.80	55	204	4.60	50	260	4.75
41	244	4.90	50	194	4.65	38	288	4.75
40	232	4.90	62	233	4.80	50	290	4.75
55	249	4.80	63	251	4.80	51	253	4.75
56	265	4.70	62	240	4.80	58	297	4.75
55	234	4.90	51	194	4.75	43	222	4.75
50	235	4.70	51	227	4.75	43	222	4.75
46	210	4.60	137	265	4.75	55	284	4.80

SHEEP—This market was more active and firmer. The light receipts of the past two days induced a more confident feeling, and there were free buyers at $3.75@4.00 for common, at $4.25@4.50 for medium, and at $4.75@5.25 for good to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 27.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	746	1,940
Shingles, m	1,600	3,190
Laths, pieces, m	50	655

The following were the corresponding figures one year ago:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	3,317	2,084
Shingles, m	2,660	3,122
Lath, pieces, m	231	473

CARGOES—The demand was good, and, the supply being light, prices were very firm, and shingles were quoted higher.

Following are the rates current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ℔ m	$4.75
Ludington, ℔ m	4.50
Pentwater, ℔ m	4.00
Muskegon, ℔ m	3.50@3.75
White Lake, ℔ m	3.75@4.00
Grand River, ℔ m	4.00
Saginaw, ℔ m	5.75@6.00

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ℔ cord	$ 4.75@5.00
Railroad ties	.15
Two Rivers—lumber, ℔ m	2.75
Ahnepee—wood, ℔ cord	4.75@5.00
Ahnepee—cedar posts	5.00
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.16
Ahnepee—shingles	.35
Menominee	5.50
Oconto	7.00@7.25

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	18.00@21.00
Good to choice strips and boards	15.00@17.00
Common strips and boards	13.10@14.50
Common mixed lumber	12.00@13.00
Joist and scantling	12.50@13.00
Shingles	3.25@3.37½
Lath	3.00@3.25
Pickets	10.00@11.00

CARGO SALES.

Cargo scow M. Corlette, from Pentwater, 150 m shingles at $3.20. Sold by Wm. Megiade.

Cargo schr Kate Howard, from Manistee, 100 m joists and scantlings. Sold by J. H. Loomis & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

Trade continues active and prices tend upward on common flooring, while other descriptions are firm. We continue to quote:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	40.00@42.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	40.00@42.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	27.00@30.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	21.00@23.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	23.00@25.00
Common boards	16.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	16.00@17.00
Fencing	16.00@17.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@23.00

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	30.00@33.00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	30.00@40.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

Pickets, square	15.00@17.50
Pickets, flat	15.00@17.00
Cedar posts, split	13.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00@20.00
Lath	3.00@3.25
Sawed shingles, No. 1	3.50@4.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@3.75

The market was strong, but quiet. We quote:

A or star shingles	$3.25@3.37½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED..........Sept. 27.

Prop St. Joseph, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Pride, Muskegon, 300 m lath.
Schr Minnie Corlett, Pentwater, 70 m lumber, 300 m shingles.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, 165 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Challenge, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, light.
Schr Dolphin, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr St. Lawrence, Horn's Pier, 40 cds wood, 40 cds bark.
Schr Mary, Oconto, 140 m lumber, 54 m lath.
Schr Emma, Muskegon, 25 cds slabs.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, 80 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Kittie Grant, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber.
Schr D. G. Fort, Buffalo, 660 tons coal.
Schr Ithica, Muskegon, 155 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr D. M. Norton, Racine, 20 m brick.
Barge E. Williams, Menominee, 320 m lumber.
Barge T. J. Bronson, Menominee, 316 m lumber.
Barge Sonora, Menominee, 320 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Two Charlies, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Schr Dick Somers, Buffalo, 530 tons coal.
Schr Florence, Grand Haven, 85 m lumber.

CLEARED..........Sept. 27.

Prop Annie Young, Buffalo, 600 brls flour, 400 green hides, 5 m brl staves.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, 23,000 bu wheat, 344 brls flour, 378 bags timothy seed, and sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, St. Joseph, 1,600 brl staves, 1,000 hoops, and sundries.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, sundries.
Schr Gilbert Knapp, Buffalo, 10,557 bu wheat.
Schr Amaranth, Buffalo, 19,108 bu barley.
Schr R. C. Crawford, Buffalo, 19,926 bu barley.
Schr New Dominion, Collingwood, 14,000 bu corn.
Schr Frank W. Gifford, Buffalo, 31,800 bu corn.
Schr G. D. Dousman, Buffalo, 18,400 bu corn.
Bark James C. King, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn.
Schr G. J. Whitney, Buffalo, 23,700 bu corn.
Schr Express, Menestique, 25 brls flour, 5 brls beef, 40 bu potatoes.
Sloop D. M. Norton, Racine, 10 brls salt.
Scow Black Hawk, Lincoln, 3,200 bu oats, 6 brls beef, and sundries.
Schr Thomas P. Sheldon, Buffalo, 44,000 bu corn, 20 bu oats.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, 30 brls pork, and sundries.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WIND—Brisk from the northwest.

LIGHT-HOUSE.—A prominent light-house has been established on Middle Island, in Lake Erie. A bright red light is exhibited, which shows brilliantly for some distance around.

A despatch from Port Colborne reports that seven vessels had to run back for shelter in the late storm, the M. S. Colin with the loss of her mainsail. Some lumber was also seen near the port with the ends burned, supposed to be from the wreck of some vessel or barge, as a fire was seen off there the night before.

DISASTERS AT MARQUETTE.—A violent gale set in on Lake Superior on the 19th inst. The schooners A. H. Moss and E. C. Roberts broke loose from their moorings at Marquette, and to prevent them going on the rocks were scuttled. Others sustained more or less damage. The wind was from the northeast and continued with unabated severity for several hours.—*Buffalo Courier.*

THE LOST ON THE DUNKIRK.—The propeller barge Dunkirk, which, it is supposed, was lost in the gale on Lake Erie, with all hands, carried a crew of 11, all told. The Captain's first name was Samuel, not James, as we were incorrectly informed. She was owned by Captain Murdoch and Andrew Walton, of Bay City, and bought by them not long since from Buffalo parties for $5,000. It is not known whether there were any passengers on board or not.—*Detroit Post.*

A BARGE SUPPOSED TO BE WRECKED.—The barge General Burnside, which was taken to Lake St. Clair by the tug Clara for a cargo of logs, has, it is feared, been wrecked off Stony Point, where she was seen last. She belongs to Detroit.

THE BARGE IRON CITY FOUNDERS—SIX LIVES LOST.—A despatch from Buffalo, last evening, says: "The old barge Iron City, with a cargo from Cleveland for this city, foundered and sunk, Wednesday night, near Sturgeon, eighteen miles from here. As she had no small boats, it is suppose her Captain, Richard Gunning, one woman and four men were drowned. The barge was in tow of the tug Mattie, and when near Point Abino the lines parted. Neither the tug nor the barge having a small boat, it was impossible, on account of the high wind, to get another line to her. The tug came to Buffalo, supposing that the barge would cast anchor. This morning the latter was found a total wreck. The cargo and vessel are valued at $36,000; insured."

The storm of last Tuesday night delayed a great many vessels that should have been in port ere this, and it is feared that some of them have been wrecked on the east shore.

RAFT BROKEN UP.—A raft 700 feet long and 40 feet in width, which was in tow of the tug Clara, was run into and broken up by a bark-rigged vessel sailing under a stiff breeze, Tuesday night, near Lake St. Clair. The name of the vessel is known, and the matter will receive prompt attention. The raft was owned by F. Frost, of Detroit.

THE MIKADO IN PUBLIC.

First Appearance in the Outer World of the Japanese Sovereign.

We extract from the Japan *Gazette* the following account and description of the Mikado's visit to Yokohama, the occasion of his appearance in public among foreigners:

Shortly before 10 o'clock, on the 15th of August, the booming of a royal salute attracted attention to the Japanese fleet—it had cast anchor about two hours before—which fluttered bunting from every rope, and was seen to man yards with seamanlike despatch. Two tugs were seen to steer alongside the Jinshin Maru and take in tow three boats. In the bow of one of which a small flag fluttered, pronounced to be the royal standard of Japan by those who had telescopes, while some richly-dressed dignitaries were seated in her stern. The tugs with the boats in tow glided past the shipping toward the English Hatoba, and many of those who had been watching their progress hastened toward the English Custom House, where it was expected His Majesty would land. Long before the boats could reach the Hatoba, a curious crowd of some two hundred people—gathered from every nation under the sun—Parsees, Tamsians, negroes, French, Celestials, Germans, Italians, English, Americans—had assembled upon the quay on either side of the steps in front of the offices, where the only preparation visible for the illustrious visitor's reception was a Custom House sampan, with a broad plank crossing her and extending to the lower steps, and a strip of white hanging, with the well-known black chrysanthemum outline, thrown carelessly over her stern. As the string of boats approached the Hatoba, the leading tug (Messrs. Whitfield & Dowson's steam launch Tsuru Maru) cast off, and, when once fairly within the harbor, the Custom House tug's rope was let go, and the men let fall their oars and pulled in, just about the time that his Excellency Oye Tak arrived from the Saibansho to receive his sovereign.

The first vessel that pulled up to the steps was a white gig, containing three officers—evidently of high rank, if one might judge from profusion of lace upon their uniforms and cocked hats. These landed, and took up their position on the steps, waiting the Mikado's landing. The royal barge, pulled by ten oars, next came forward, having been till then partially concealed by the red water-lighter of the P. M. S. S. Company, and the spectators pressed closer to the front and craned their necks to their utmost extent to catch a view of the ruler of the Empire, who sat in state in the stern sheets, with his immediate attendants on either hand and two chamberlains standing behind him. The bench on which he sat ran the whole width of the boat, and had a high back, over which was thrown a large checkered silk coverlet, its large squares being worked in brilliant silks of various colors of various shades, while beneath his feet was a splendid crimson and white silk quilt. In the bow stood a man with a boat-hook, and a coxswain holding the standard—a small, square silk banner, bearing a glistening amber sun on a light, copper-colored ground. In the stern sheets with His Majesty were two courtiers in European evening dress, with dress swords and black velvet cocked hats—the minister in waiting Tukudaj Jerkanaiku, the grand Chamberlain, Yoshi [illegible]-shoyu—and three officers in uniform, the chief of whom was Kawamura-shoyu, Lord High Admiral of Japan. Some little delay occurred as the barge pulled up to the landing, and the gig moved out of her way, during which the Mikado looked up at the crowd of faces staring down upon him with a somewhat indolent and yet not uninterested gaze, and each looker on could see and judge for himself of the—till lately inscrutable—person of the Ruler of the Land of Sunrise. Four brief years ago how different. The jealously sealed upper windows of the houses lining the streets along which the Imperial norimon should be borne that none might peer down upon the sacred being enclosed, the group of foreigners huddled in their appointed bye-street—under protection, yet not altogether free from fear of swashbucklers—the trembling prostrate subjects, are things of the past.

A third boat contained some other officers, and what seemed to be a box, covered with a loose pall of rich green damasken silk, having a raised pattern of white chrysanthemums, which was borne behind the Mikado to the Saibansho.

The young Emperor is tall for an Asiatic—about five feet ten inches high—of dignified bearing, slightly built, of darker complexion than the majority of higher class Japanese, with a thin, composed face, somewhat Mongolian in cast, full lips and dark eyes, which regarded attentively the objects which attracted their gaze. His Majesty was richly and not untastefully attired, carrying himself—save a slight stiffness in his gait, as if unused to boots—well in his European habiliments, which consisted of a full-dress coat, lined with purple silk, of diplomatic cut, buttoned to the throat, embroidered in gold from waist to throat with fancy designs—as also was the Prussian collar which was continued in a semi-circle to between the shoulder-blades, like a gorgeous tippet or Victorine—the cuffs and pocket-flaps being similarly adorned, and a broad gold stripe running down the trousers. A dress sword, with gold mounted scabbard and hilt, and a cocked hat of English naval shape, with gold binding, and a gold cockade on either side, something like a flying bird of the kind represented upon the paper money, completed the Mikado's costume.

As he rose from his seat on the barge and stepped on the gang plank, the Europeans present uncovered and the Japanese fell on their knees, the standard being taken from the sailor who held it to the boat by one of the officers in uniform, who then, followed by the Tenno, passed slowly through the Custom House. No one except the Governor appeared to be there to receive him, and the Emperor walked on toward the Saibansho, closely followed by the seven courtiers who had landed with him, and with the small silk flag held immediately behind him. As this neared them, the groups of Japanese who had gathered on the street pavements made obeisance, the police officers sometimes also kneeling, but more frequently standing uncovered at 'attention.' The only object that the Mikado appeared to notice was the British Consulate, but on this he only bestowed a passing glance, and walked quietly on to the entrance of the Saibansho, opposite Benten Dori, where he was lost to the continually-increasing concourse, who followed him with the pertinacity juvenile humanity is apt to exhibit at home on occasions of street pageantry."

A BOY TORTURER.

Singular Case in Boston—A Mere Child Pleads Guilty to Mutilating Other Children.

From the Boston Journal, Sept. 21.

In our morning issue, Friday, brief mention was made of the arrest of Jesse Pomeroy, 14 years of age, on a charge of mutilating Robert Gould, a boy of 5 years. Pomeroy enticed the other boy away from home on Tuesday afternoon, and by threats compelled him to go with him to an obscure place on the line of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, where he made Robert strip himself of his clothing, when Pomeroy tied him to a telegraph pole and cut him with a knife about the head. Soon after the arrest was made, Harry Austin, another youth, residing in South Boston, was brought to the Station House, and identified Pomeroy as the party who stripped him on the 4th of August and inflicted three wounds in his back and one in his groin. These disclosures led the officers to suppose that Pomeroy had committed the assaults in Chelsea, Somerville, and Charlestown, which had so excited the people of those cities on account of the brutality exhibited, and learning that until within a few weeks he had lived in the latter city, the suspicions of the officers were strengthened. Several weeks ago two boys in Chelsea were found in an outhouse on Powder Horn Hill, in a nude condition, and tied by the hands to a beam above. Their bodies were badly lacerated by the lash of a whip, which had been used by a third party several years their senior, whom they described to the police. Public indignation was aroused, and a reward of $1,000 was offered by the city of Chelsea for the apprehension of the villain. No less than seventeen different boys were arrested on suspicion of having committed the crime, but were discharged. Although the Chelsea affair soon repeated itself in Charlestown and Chelsea, no clue was found by which the perpetrator could be caught. When the news of Pomeroy's arrest was received, City Marshal Drury, of Chelsea, in company with the boys, came to this city. Pomeroy was brought from his cell at the Tombs, and no sooner had he stepped into the prison office than little Johnny Balch, 7 years of age, exclaimed, "that's the boy who cut me!" and seemed to be overjoyed at the discovery.

Other boys also identified Pomeroy, who subsequently confessed to having been the author of numerous outrages. He said he was very sorry for what he had done, and could not tell what prompted him to do it. He has always borne a good reputation as a quiet and peaceful boy. In a number of instances he has cut small holes under each of the eyes of several boys' faces, which leaves them disfigured for life, while in other cases he stabbed them in the thighs and other portions of the body. He seemed to delight in torturing his victims, and taken altogether his case is one of the most remarkable on record.

The case was heard before Judge Forsaith yesterday afternoon. The complaint charged Pomeroy with an assault with a knife on John Balch, 7 years of age, at Chelsea, on the 22d of July; Tracy D. Haven, 7 years of age, at Chelsea, on the 22d of July; Henry Austin, 8 years of age, at South Boston, on the 5th of September; Joseph Kennedy, 7 years of age, at South Boston, on the 11th of September; Charles J. Gould, 5 years of age, at South Boston, on the 17th of September; and George A. Pratt, 7 years of age, at South Boston, on the 17th of August. To all these allegations the defendant pleaded guilty, and he admitted that all the statements made by the boys in reference to the assaults were true.

The mother of Pomeroy, who resides at No. 312 Broadway, South Boston, stated that Jesse was a very dutiful and obedient son, and she never had reason to suspect the tendencies which had been developed in him. His deportment at the Bigelow School was excellent, and he stood well in his class. He was 12 years old in November last, and had no reason to suppose that anything was wrong about him. Judge Forsaith, after consultation as the place for Pomeroy's confinement, where he would be the least liable to contaminate other boys, decided to send him to the House of Reformation during minority, and he was conveyed to Deer Island last evening. A large number of interested parties were in attendance during the trial, and much sympathy was manifested for Mrs. Pomeroy, who was deeply affected at being obliged to part with her boy. Young Pomeroy, for the first time since his arrest, seemed to comprehend the situation, and wept bitterly. His only explanation of his singular conduct is that he could not help it, and it is very generally conceded that he is mentally deficient.

Judge Lynch at Snake Creek, Dakota—A Wife Witnesses the Death of Her Husband.

Fort Randall, D. T. (Sept. 20) Despatch to the Sioux City Journal.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 17th inst., a party of ten men, masked, and armed to the teeth with rifles, revolvers, and knives, went to a ranch on Snake Creek, about fifty miles above this place, and hung the proprietor, Michael Hartert, and a man named Henry Hyer, to telegraph-poles. When the party rode up, Hyer was discovered some distance from the house, having started out on a hunt. He was ordered to throw down his rifle, whereupon he was dragged to a telegraph-pole, placed on a horse, a rope put around his neck, which was hitched to the top of the pole, and the horse driven from under him. The party then went to the house, called Hartert to the door, drew their revolvers, and made him throw up his hands, on pain of instant death if he refused. Several of the party at once dismounted and took him to the stable, while others of the party guarded the house, compelling his wife, the only other person on the premises, to remain in doors. Hartert was kept in the stable a short time, it is supposed for the purpose of compelling him to confess to some of the many crimes which was believed he had committed, after which he was taken to a telegraph pole, in full view of his wife, and hanged. The party then pillaged the house and left. After they had gone Mrs. Hartert cut her husband down and tried to get the body to the house, but was unable to do so. She then covered the body up with boards and blankets, where it remained until yesterday at 11 o'clock, when the mail rider came in from Fort Thompson, and the body was then taken to the house, where it now remains. Hyer's body remained hanging to the pole until noon yesterday, when it was cut down and buried. This ranch has long been the resort of the worst class of horse-thieves and desperadoes on the river. The reputation of the murdered men was very bad, and it is believed that horse-stealing was not the worst crimes they have committed. It is not known who the men were that done the hanging, and they probably will never be discovered.

Suicide of an Illinois Lady in California.

Mrs. L. M. Penwell committed suicide at Oakland, California, on the 13th inst., by shooting herself with a pistol. She left the following letter to her husband.

MY DEAR HUSBAND: When you see these lines I shall be in a quiet state of mind. Poverty and sickness have ever flaunted me as the worst of ills, but I shall have to contend with them no longer. Pride and ambition have goaded me with their fiery fangs until I am weary and desire rest. 'Tis not from remorse I suffer but from grief at the loss of my child. The shades of night thicken! Is this the last time I am to behold the same sun, and the same moon which you behold? Take care of the children and guard them against sowing the seeds of disease in their system in their youth. I plead with you to speak to them of me often, and do not let my memory wholly die out in their minds. Forgive, as ye would be forgiven. Write to my sister, and say I often thought of her. My dear husband, we have seen nothing but sorrow and suffering, by reason of my sickness, since our marriage. Now that we are separated and away, you may know some comfort, some respite, from the worry you have endured. I hope you may be prosperous in your business now, and soon know what it is to be free! May your life be spared to care for the little ones of which we were both so fond.

Keep my saddle for Lella, and let her learn to ride. Do not let either of them study too much, but keep them in the fresh air as much as possible.

I am sorry that you did not keep me at home this summer.

I was born in Lockport, Ill., Jan. 26, 1843. Good bye. Your wife, L. M. PENWELL.

On the back of the letter was the following postscript:

"I could live but a few days at best, as my cough is worse."

A Mule Race—65 Miles in 7 Hours and 35 Minutes.

From the Sioux City (Iowa) Journal, Sept. 21.

A novel and exciting race came off yesterday, in which mules were the contestants, and the course from Canton, D. T., to this city, a distance of 75 miles. Joseph Russell, of the former place, has a mule in whose speed and endurance he has much confidence; in fact, his faith in the bottom of his pet was so great that he offered to bet Dr. J. C. Reynolds, of the same place, that the said mule could go from Canton to Sioux City quicker than anything of his species on Dakota soil. The doctor accepted the wager, $200, and the money was put up, and yesterday decided on as the day for the contest. The doctor selected for the race a span of mules belonging to C. L. Gardner, of Canton, a tough, hardy pair, used to hard driving and hard work, to be driven by their owner to a buggy. Yesterday morning, at precisely 9 o'clock, the contestants were brought to the score, the word given, and away they went. For the first 7 miles, Russell, who rode his mule under the saddle, kept slightly in the lead, but Gardner, giving his team the lash, passed him, and gradually increased the lead, and, soon passing out of sight, saw nothing of his competitor afterwards. Gardner stopped an hour for dinner and registered at the Sioux City House at 5:35 last evening, making the actual driving time from Canton to Sioux City—75 miles—7 hours and 35 minutes, averaging but a fraction less than 10 miles an hour for the entire distance. The last 15 miles were passed over on a dead run, never slacking the killing pace up hill or down hill, and the tearing speed created a great sensation all along the route. Farmers would see the galloping mules coming like mad, and hurriedly draw to one side to allow them to pass, and their blank looks of surprise plainly indicated that if they did not think the driver either drunk or crazy, they believed him to be fleeing for his life, or something of that sort. The mules stood their tremendous journey well, and last evening were apparently none the worse for the race.

Up to quite late last evening nothing had been seen or heard of Russell, and the presumption is that his mule gave out, and that he abandoned the race.

It is claimed that seven hours and thirty-five minutes is the quickest time ever made between the two places, and we are inclined to think that no one will dispute it. Dr. Reynolds once drove a span of horses through in nine hours' driving time, and that is the quickest time made before the mules bore off the palm of victory, and challenged the Northwest to beat the time.

—The newspapers of Denver, Col., are the Daily and Weekly *Rocky Mountain News*; Daily and Weekly *Tribune*; Daily *Times*; Daily *Mail*; *Colorado Monthly*; *Colorado Weekly Journal* (German); Weekly *Rocky Mountain Herald*; *Hand Book of Colorado* (yearly); the *Western Miner and Engineer*, monthly; and the Weekly *Coloradian*.

EDUCATIONAL.

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ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, 71, 73 and 75 East Sixty-first st., New York. Will commence its Sixteenth Year, Sept. 25, 1872. For full information send for catalogue. Address as above, at 75 East Sixty-first st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE CHROMO GIVEN AWAY

Entitled "Washing Day."

This is the first of a series of fine Oil Chromos, one of which will be presented to each purchaser of a pound of Tea.

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company,
116 West Washington-st.

'SUCCESSFUL PEOPLE.'

OLIVE LOGAN

Cannot be engaged through Lecture Bureaux for her new lecture on "Successful People." Committees must address her in person at No 55 West Ninth-st., New York, in order to effect an engagement.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth st, and Canal and Sixteenth sts. Ticket office in Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*9:15 a m	*2:00 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p m	*9:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:55 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
Pacific Night Express	‡10:00 p m	*6:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*1:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:15 p m	*9:35 a m

‡Mondays excepted. *Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*3:40 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accom'dation	*4:50 p m	*9:10 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 p m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m

*Except Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‖Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:15 a m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	*7:30 p m	*6:30 a m
Cairo Mail	*8:15 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	*7:30 p m	*6:30 a m
Springfield Express	*8:15 a m	*9:00 p m
Springfield Express	*7:30 p m	*6:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	*9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	*4:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*7:30 a m	*8:45 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*4:30 p m
do do do	*5:10 p m	*6:45 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

*Sundays excepted. ‡Saturdays excepted.
**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket offices, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 100 Market-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time Table.

Leave Chicago	§ 9:40 a m	§8:00 p m
Arrive at Indianapolis	4:00 p m	5:25 a m
Arrive at Cincinnati	9:30 p m	10:05 a m

§Mail and Express except Sunday. ‡Night Express, except Saturday. Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a m. and 3:35 p m. Running time only 12 hours. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket offices, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	*3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	‡10:00 p m	*6:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p m	*6:30 a m
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a m	*10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	*9:30 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	*7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	‡11:00 p m	*5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	*9:30 a m	*7:00 p m
Green Bay Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex	*10:15 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:35 a m
Night Express	‡10:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Leavenworth Express	‡10:00 p m	*6:30 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:40 a m	*8:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	‡9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
South Chicago Acc'mm'dat'n	*12:30 p m	*2:35 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:15 p m	*10:10 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. depot Corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	7:20 a m	3:20 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	3:30 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	3:30 p m	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Pacific Express	*5:15 p m	*6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Mail	*5:00 a m	*10:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:45 p m	*9:00 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. ‡Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-Second st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:45 p m
Day Express	*8:30 a m	*7:50 p m
Jackson Accom'odat'n (daily)	3:30 p m	9:50 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	†6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:45 p m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

Night Express	†9:00 p m	†6:00 a m

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.

Grand Trunk Day Express	*8:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Grand Trunk Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Arrive Sundays at 7:30 a m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to No. 464 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in general practice. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free to any address in sealed envelopes. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. No pay until the doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 2 p. m. to 6.

The afflicted can confidently rely upon the skill and large experience of Dr. Bigelow, specialist. He ranks high among the best educated physicians in the country, and his qualifications for the treatment of special diseases are of undoubted superiority. He stands chief among the few who may be consulted with confidence, and with perfect confidence and safety—by any and all persons suffering in consequence of their own indiscretion may seek his advice and services with a full reliance on his ability, judgment, fidelity, and secrecy.

NO CURE! NO PAY! | DR. KEAN,

[illegible] South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all Chronic and Nervous diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Rubber Goods always on hand.

Dr. Townsend, 150 South Halsted-st.,

Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases of both sexes of any specialist in Chicago. Can be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. His Medical Treatise sent free. All female difficulties treated with safety and success.

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Saturday Morning, September 28, 1872.

WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE will be sent to mail subscribers till Nov. 15, at the following rates:

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Twenty-five copies.... 6.50
One hundred copies.... 20.00

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LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

ILLINOIS.

Judge Otis.

Judge L. B. Otis, candidate for Congress in the First District, will speak in Du Page County, at the following places, on the dates stated. James H. Myers, of Du Page County, will address the meetings at the same time:

Wayne Station, Tuesday, Oct. 1, 2 p. m.
Turner Junction, Tuesday, Oct. 1, 7 p. m.
Winfield, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 2 p. m.
Warrenville, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 7 p. m.
Bloomingdale, Thursday, Oct. 3, 2 p. m.
Danby, Thursday, Oct. 3, 7 p. m.
Wheaton, Saturday, Oct. 5, 2 p. m.

At Wheaton, Saturday, Oct. 5, at 2 p. m., the meeting will be addressed by the Hon. L. B. Otis, General I. N. Stiles, and by Emil Deitsch, the latter of whom will speak in German.

General Black.

General John C. Black will address the people at the following times and places:

Bushnell, McDonough Co., Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Arcola, Douglas Co., Wednesday, Oct. 9.
Ashley, Washington Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.
Maroa, Macon Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Decatur, Macon Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Danville, Vermilion Co., Saturday, Oct. 12.
El Paso, Woodford Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Fairbury, Livingstone Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Wilmington, Will Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
Tuscola, Douglas Co., Saturday, Oct. 19.
Marion, Williamson Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Louisville, Clay Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Effingham, Effingham Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Shelbyville, Shelby Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Taylorville, Christian Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Waukegan, Lake Co., Tuesday, Oct. 29.
Woodstock, McHenry Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Belvidere, Boone Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.
Rockford, Winnebago Co., Friday, Nov. 1.
Freeport, Stephenson Co., Saturday, Nov. 2.

The above are all day meetings, except Decatur, Oct. 11.

Governor Bross.

The Hon. Wm. Bross will speak as follows:

Equality, Gallatin County, Sept. 28.

The Hon. J. C. Allen.

The Hon. J. C. Allen will speak at the following places and dates:

Macomb, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Rushville, Schuyler County, Sept. 30.
Beardstown, Cass County, Oct. 1.
Pittsfield, Pike County, Oct. 3.
Jacksonville, Morgan County, Oct. 4.
Jerseyville, Jersey County, Oct. 5.
Alton, Madison County, Oct. 7.
Greenville, Bond County, Oct. 9.
Vandalia, Fayette County, Oct. 11.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe will speak as follows:

Colchester, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Canton, Fulton County, Sept. 30.
Murphysboro, Jackson County, Oct. 2.
Duquoin, Perry County, Oct. 3.
Belleville, St. Clair County, Oct. 7.

The Hon. J. C. Stoughton.

The Hon. J. C. Stoughton will speak as follows:

Dwight, Livingston Co., Saturday, Sept. 28.
Monmouth, Warren County, Monday, Sept. 30.
Prairie City, McDonough Co., Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Bushnell, McDonough Co., Wednesday, Oct. 2.
Macomb, McDonough Co., Thursday, Oct. 3.
Knoxville, Knox County, Friday, Oct. 4.
Galesburg, Knox County, Saturday, Oct. 5.

The Hon. Casper Butz.

The Hon. Casper Butz will speak as follows:

Joliet, Will County, Monday, Sept. 30.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay will address the people at the following times and places:

Princeton, Bureau Co., Saturday, Sept. 28.
Lacon, Marshall Co., Monday, Sept. 30.
Aurora, Kane Co., Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Belvidere, Boone Co., Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The Hon. John M. Crebs.

The Hon. John M. Crebs will address the people at the following times and places:

Mound City, Pulaski Co., Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Metropolis, Massac Co., Wednesday, Oct. 2.
Vienna, Johnson Co., Thursday, Oct. 3.
Golconda, Pope Co., Friday, Oct. 4.
Elizabethtown, Hardin Co., Saturday, Oct. 5.
Shawneetown, Gallatin Co., Monday, Oct. 7.
Eldorado, Saline Co., Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Mill Shoals, White Co., Wednesday, Oct. 9.
West Salem, Edwards Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.
Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Grayville, White Co., Friday, Oct. 11.

The above are all day meetings, except the last, which will be held in the evening.

The Hon. W. J. Allen.

The Hon. W. J. Allen will address the people at the following times and places:

Tamaroa, Perry County, Saturday, Oct. 5.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Monday, Oct. 7.
McLeansboro, Hamilton County, Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Carmi, White County, Wednesday, Oct. 9.
Fairfield, Wayne County, Thursday, Oct. 10.
Centralia, Marion County, Saturday, Oct. 12.
Equality, Gallatin County, Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Golconda, Pope County, Thursday, Oct. 17.
Metropolis, Massac County, Saturday, Oct. 19.
Cairo, Alexander County, Thursday, Oct. 20.

The Hon. G. D. A. Parks.

The Hon. G. D. A. Parks will address the people at the following times and places:

Minooka, Grundy Co., Saturday, Sept. 28, 2 p. m.
Plainfield, Will Co., Saturday, Sept. 28, night.
Streator, LaSalle Co., Friday, Oct. 4.
Tonica, LaSalle Co., Saturday, Oct. 5.

The Hon. James Dinsmoor.

The Hon. James Dinsmoor will address the people at the following times and places:

Mt. Carroll, Carroll Co., Wednesday, Oct. 2.
Fulton, Whiteside Co., Thursday, Oct. 3.

C. H. Moore and A. E. Stevenson.

The Hon. C. H. Moore, in company with A. E. Stevenson, Esq., will address the people at the following times and places:

Mt. Pulaski, Logan Co., Monday, Oct. 7.
Elkhart, Logan Co., Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Atlanta, Logan Co., Wednesday, Oct. 9.
McLean, McLean Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.
Bay worth, McLean Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Minier, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 14.
Delavan, Tazewell Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Mason City, Mason Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Havana, Mason Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Bath, Mason Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
Washington, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Chenoa, McLean Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Lexington, McLean Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Leroy, McLean Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Saybrook, McLean Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Mackinaw, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 28.

The above are all night meetings.

The Hon. W. W. O'Brien.

The Hon. W. W. O'Brien will address the people at the following times and places:

Lacon, Marshall Co., Monday, Sept. 30.
Keithsburg, Henderson Co., Thursday, Oct. 3.
Springfield, Sangamon Co., Saturday, Oct. 5.
Minonk, Woodford Co., Monday, Oct. 7.
Clinton, DeWitt Co., Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Freeport, Stephenson Co., Wednesday, Oct. 9.
Galena, Jo Daviess Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.

Judge Eustace.

Judge John V. Eustace, candidate for Attorney General, will address the people at the following times and places:

Rock Island, Rock Island Co., Oct. 3, night.
Aledo, Mercer Co., Oct. 4, day.
Monmouth, Warren Co., Oct. 5, night.
Carthage, Hancock Co., Oct. 7, night.
Bushnell, McDonough Co., Oct. 8.
Lewistown, Fulton Co., Oct. 9, night.
Rushville, Schuyler Co., Oct. 10, night.
Mount Sterling, Brown Co., Oct. 11, day.
Quincy, Adams Co., Oct. 12, night.
Pittsfield, Pike Co., Oct. 17, day.
Winchester, Scott Co., Oct. 18, day.
Carrollton, Greene Co., Oct. 19, day.
Jerseyville, Jersey Co., Oct. 21, day.
Alton, Madison Co., Oct. 22, night.
Belleville, St. Clair Co., Oct. 23, day.
Sparta, Randolph Co., Oct. 24, night.
Chester, Randolph Co., Oct. 25, day.
Tamaroa, Perry Co., Oct. 26, night.
Carbondale, Jackson Co., Oct. 28, night.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., Oct. 29, night.
Centralia, Marion Co., Oct. 30, night.
Mattoon, Coles Co., Oct. 31, day.
Paris, Edgar Co., Nov. 1, day.

Joint Discussions.

The Hon. R. M. Knapp and Colonel A. C. Mathews, candidates for Congress in the Eleventh District, will address the people in joint discussion at—

Mt Sterling, Brown Co., Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Carrollton, Greene Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.

INDIANA.

General Black.

General J. C. Black will speak as follows in Indiana:

Brownstown, Jackson Co., Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1 p. m.
Vienna, Scott Co., Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1 p. m.
Charlestown, Clarke Co., Thursday, Oct. 3, 1 p. m.
Lebanon, Boone Co., Friday, Oct. 4, 1 p. m.
Huntington, Saturday, Oct. 5, 1 p. m.

V. B. Denslow.

V. B. Denslow, of Chicago, will speak in Indiana as follows:

Michigan City, Sept. 28, evening.
Rolling Prairie, Oct. 1.
Laporte, Oct. 2, evening.
Lagrange, Oct. 3, afternoon.
Fremont, Oct. 4, evening.
Angola, Oct. 5, afternoon.

OHIO.

General Farnsworth.

General Farnsworth will speak at the following places in Ohio:

Springfield, Sept. 28.
Lebanon, Sept. 30.
Wilmington, Oct. 1.

MR. COLFAX AND OAKES AMES.

The speech of Vice President Colfax upon the subject of the Credit Mobilier revives that subject, and again the public wonder is, why these men accused of this official bribery do not dare to take Oakes Ames, their accuser, by the throat and m... him retract his false statements, even if by so doing he convict himself of some other offence. But the public do not fail to see that these several gentlemen very carefully avoid the slightest complaint against Mr. Oakes Ames. They treat him with respectful deference. He has accused them of accepting gratuities, and yet not one of them ventures to hurl a defiant denial at him. Mr. Colfax can find time to impeach the honesty and fairness of the newspapers for publishing Oakes Ames' letters, but Mr. Colfax has never a word to say to the man who wrote those letters. Oakes Ames implicated the following persons: Messrs. Blaine, Patterson, Henry Wilson, Colfax, Scofield, Kelley, Eliot, Dawes, Fowler, Boutwell, Bingham, and Garfield. Of these, Mr. Eliot is dead; and Messrs. Blaine, Wilson, Dawes, and Colfax have made a denial. But the denials are not such as the public have had a right to expect. What is the charge made by Ames and M'Comb?

1. That the Credit Mobilier was a private corporation, composed of the men who controlled the Union Pacific Railroad; that these men, as Directors of the Union Pacific Railway, voted to turn over to themselves, as the Credit Mobilier, all the money received from the United States, all the money received by the sale of the first-mortgage bonds, and all the receipts of the road, in compensation for building the road; that these different receipts aggregated nearly $60,000 per mile, when the cost of the road did not exceed $25,000 per mile. Consequently, those officers of the Union Pacific Railroad who were in the Credit Mobilier pocketed the difference between the actual cost of the road and the sum paid to the Credit Mobilier for building it.

2. That this private corporation was within and controlled the Union Pacific Railroad Company; that, by the 1st of January, 1868, its own stock, having a par value of $100 per share, was worth from three to six times that sum; that the dividends then due on it exceeded its par value; that Oakes Ames demanded that a certain number of shares should be assigned to him as Trustee, to be used to influence Senators and members of Congress at Washington; that the stock was thus assigned to him for that purpose. Upon this point, M'Comb swears:

Q. What distribution of it was made by Mr Ames? A. He gave it to members of Congress, Senators and Representatives.

Q. What was paid into the Credit Mobilier for that stock which Mr. Ames distributed in the way you mention? A. This stock which Mr. Ames took as Trustee had paid to it all the dividends of the Company from the date of the organization of the Company down to the time when that stock was delivered to him, and none of these proceeds, amounting to several hundred per cent in par value, were paid in. The par value only was paid in.

Q. Did you understand from Mr. Ames what was the motive for allowing these persons to take this stock at par when it was so valuable that part of the dividends sufficed to pay the par value? A. *The motive, I understood, was to secure the influence and support in Congress of the men to whom the stock was given.*

Q. Influence and support for what? A. *For anything affecting the Union Pacific Railroad Company in Congress.*

3. That, on Jan. 25, Mr. Ames, in his letter, now on record, stated that he had placed it in certain States, and had three portions left; and, in New York, a few days later, he gave a list of the persons with whom he had placed it. The letter locating it by States thus corresponds with the list of names:

	Location by States	*Location by name.*
To four persons from	Massachusetts,	Eliot, Dawes, Boutwell, Henry Wilson.
To one from	N. Hampshire,	Sen. Patterson.
To one from	Delaware,	No name.
To one from	Tennessee,	Senator Fowler.
One-half to one from	Ohio,	Garfield, Bingham.
Two from	Pennsylvania,	Kelley, Scofield.
One from	Indiana,	Colfax.
One from	Maine,	Blaine.

The coincidence is, to say the least, remarkable. The assignment by names is greater than that by States, but it is made several days later, and included, possibly, the transfer of the one assigned to Delaware to Ohio. In his letter of Jan. 30, Ames says to M'Comb, "You say more to New York. I have placed some with New York, or have agreed to. You must remember that it was nearly all placed AS YOU SAW ON THE LIST IN NEW YORK."

Here is Mr. Ames not only locating the distribution made by him of this gratuity by States, but, five days later, he certifies in writing to the correctness of the list of names which M'Comb swears Ames read to him in New York between those dates.

Ames held this stock as Trustee. He says he assigned it. An explanation published, purporting to have been made by General Garfield, is to the effect that Ames never gave him any stock, but told him he held some for him, and from time to time gave him what he, Ames, declared was dividends.

Mr. Colfax claims that he had the right to purchase the stock of the Credit Mobilier or any of other company, worth 260, at par, if anybody was weak enough to sell it to him. Ames got this stock put in his hands that he might sell it at par, and pay the par value of it out of its then accrued dividends, which was, in fact, making a present of it. The several gentlemen who have made any denial say:

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 21, 1872.

MY DEAR ROGERS: I thank you for denying as a false libel the charge of the New York *Sun*, so far as I am concerned. Neither Oakes Ames, nor any other man, dead or alive, ever gave me, directly or indirectly, a penny of the stock of the "Credit Mobilier," or of any other corporation in this world. I never owned a dollar of any stock or any property of any kind that I did not pay the full value of with my own money, earned by my own hands. Truly yours,

H. L. DAWES.

Mr. Dawes denies that Ames ever "gave" him any stock, and that he never owned a dollar of any stock that "I did not pay the full value of with my own money, earned by my own hands." According to Mr. Colfax, receiving Credit Mobilier stock at par, with accrued dividends equal to its price, would be a straight-out purchase with one's own money. The next denial is Mr. Blaine's:

To the Editor of the Kennebec Journal:

The sensational story in the *Boston Herald* of yesterday, in regard to my ownership in the Credit Mobilier of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in connection with Secretary Boutwell, Senator Wilson, and Messrs. Dawes, Bingham, Garfield, and others of the House of Representatives, is a mere campaign *canard*, utterly baseless and groundless. I never owned a dollar in the Company in my life, either directly or indirectly, through myself or through another. I depart in this instance from my usual practice of suffering campaign slanders to pass without notice, because this particular falsehood is circumstantially narrated, and is, I understand, to be widely distributed over the Third District in order to influence the vote on Monday next.

Sept. 5. JAMES G. BLAINE.

It was not a campaign *canard*, because these letters were written by Ames more than four years ago. Mr. Henry Wilson says:

NATICK, Sept. 12, 1872.

To the Editors of the Troy Whig:

I send you a speech of General Hawley. His statement is correct, but I do not wish to write any more letters, and do not intend to do so, if I am charged with every crime. Since I went to the Senate, in 1855, I have made one speculation; I bought a house-lot in my town for $150, and sold it for $400. (Signed) H. WILSON.

General Hawley's speech contains the following:

"Henry Wilson has been seventeen years in the Senate, and I defy the world to prove that he is worth $10,000 to-day. I defy the world to prove that he ever took a dollar interest in any measure which has come before Congress. I defy the whole world to prove that he has a cent's interest in the Northern Pacific, Central Pacific, or Southern Railroad, or in any stocks, bonds, or contracts of any sort. I tell his slanderers to go to Washington, and go among the lobby there, and canvass with the most notorious gamblers, and they will find that among the men who cannot be bought will be the name of Henry Wilson."

It will be noticed that General Hawley denies that Senator Wilson "has (now) a cent's worth of interest in any railroad stock, bonds, or contracts." General Hawley invites people to go to Washington, and inquire of the lobby as to Senator Wilson, but not a word as to Oakes Ames or M'Comb. The next is Mr. Colfax. That gentleman refers to the evidence in the case as follows:

Do I need to add that neither Oakes Ames nor any other person ever gave or offered to give me one share, or twenty shares, or 2,000 shares, in the Credit Mobilier or any other railroad stock; and that, unfortunately, *I have never seen nor received the value of a farthing out of* the 370 per cent dividends, nor the 350 per cent dividends in cash, stock, and bonds you have read about every day for the past month, nor 100 per cent, nor 1 per cent, nor the tenth of 1 per cent.

We let this disclaimer speak for itself. We have refrained, from the beginning, to discuss the guilt or innocence of either party. The witnesses are both Republicans,—both supporters of Grant,—one of them a member of Congress. The persons accused by them are men capable of defending themselves. If these denials are what they profess to be, then they raise a question of veracity between Oakes Ames on the one hand, and the persons designated by him on the other. Mr. Ames lives at North Easton, Massachusetts. He is not a stranger to either of the persons. If he has libelled any of these persons, they know who the libeller is and where he is to be found. The originals of his letters are in existence. Why do none of these gentlemen denounce *him*, the author of the whole story? He says he distributed this money among the men named by him. Why does not Mr. Colfax tell Mr. Ames that he is a libeller and a falsifier; and when he, as Trustee, accounted for money placed in his hands by saying he gave it to Schuyler Colfax, why does not Mr. Schuyler Colfax follow Mr. Ames until he specifically declares that his letters were false; that he made no such disposition of the money; and that, as Trustee, he made a dishonest and false report of the trust funds? The attempt to hold this paper responsible for Mr. Oakes Ames' account of how he administered a fund placed in his hands for purposes of corruption, is not the way to meet the allegation, nor will it satisfy the people. There are Ames' letters. So long as Mr. Colfax does not pronounce the writer of those letters a calumniator, and does not question his veracity, he can make no issue with THE TRIBUNE for publishing them, and for saying that an explanation is demanded by the public from those who are implicated therein.

COLORED LIBERALS AT LOUISVILLE.

Mr. Greeley, in his remarks to the Liberal Colored Convention at Louisville, expressed the hope that this would be the last campaign in which a separate convention of colored men shall be necessary. If the expression of such a hope is premature, the next best indication is the independent action of colored conventions and of the colored race in breaking the bonds of clannish despotism, and speaking and voting with the personal freedom which should characterize the free citizens of a Republic. The National Colored Liberal Convention at Louisville has afforded us this sign of promise. Its numbers, we presume, were few. Probably its attendance was not larger, nor its members more prominent, than those of the Bourbon Convention recently assembled by Blanton Duncan. It included delegates from most of the States, and its platform is among the ablest adopted in this campaign. It distinguishes between the petty politicians who run the Republican organization for their personal profit, and the great Republican leaders to whom the colored race stand indebted for the ballot,—Greeley, Gratz Brown, Sumner, Schurz, Chase, Trumbull, Julian, Stevens, Stanton, Lincoln, and the like,—about all the survivors of whom are now Liberals. In this it shows the superior intelligence of the men composing this Convention over the average of their race.

All those agencies which were most earnest in giving the ballot to the black man, are to-day most desirous that the negro shall prove too intelligent a voter to be hoodwinked by the demagogue. On the other hand, the organization for which the negro is now voting, and which he fondly thinks is the "Republican party of the past twelve years," is led by Grant, Morton, Creswell, Belknap, and others, who would never have given the ballot to the negro if they could have prevented it, but who, finding that the negro vote had proved essential to the election of Grant in 1868, seized upon it as a party "gain," not for the negro's sake, but for their own sakes. Morton, of Indiana, said, four years ago, that, if the Republican party gave the ballot to the negro, it would be damned, and ought to be; but, when Morton finds that he can use this same vote to return himself to power, he is willing, as an office-seeker, to accept an aid which, as a statesman, he would have rendered impossible. The Colored Convention at Louisville represents such negroes as can distinguish between the statesmen who gave them the ballot to benefit them, and the demagogues who would have denied them the ballot, but who now count bravely on 95 per cent of their votes to elect themselves.

The colored race of the South have now a far deeper interest than the white in the policy of complete reconciliation between the races, of which Horace Greeley is the exponent. That result can never be achieved so long as the South is divided into a white party and a black party. It is not of so much importance what questions either race may divide upon, as it is that each shall divide on some question, so that a tolerably fair admixture of both races shall be found in each political party. When this result is attained, both parties, and all officials, magistrates, and legislators, will do justice to the negro by simply ignoring his color, and treating him exactly as they would a white man. We are gratified to find the Louisville Convention so intelligently comprehending this principle. They denounce Wendell Phillips' advice to them to arm, organize, and concentrate, in the event of Greeley's election, as "impolitic, injudicious, and unpatriotic, calculated, if heeded, to hurl us to destruction." This language is as just as it is forcible. The Louisville platform has a small but select and energetic following in this campaign. It is, however, the entering wedge. In future campaigns it will do much, by dividing the colored vote, to unite both of the colored parties to the respective white parties with which their convictions may harmonize. When the colored voters are thus consolidated into both the white political parties, the political reconciliation of the races will be complete, for both will protect their voters of whatever color. In contrast with the atrocious attempt of the Grant leaders, we submit the following judicious sentiment of W. N. Saunders, of Maryland:

It is enough that we are living now, and find ourselves, the people of to-day, living in one common country under a common flag, enjoying a common liberty, the same rights and privileges. Nor are we here to open afresh the wounds of the late war, or to dangle the clanking chains of slavery in the face of any man, but to address ourselves to the people in a spirit of patriotism, and to ask them to forget their individual preferences in that great absorbing idea of the great future of the American people. Equal rights are not for the negro alone, but for all men, and it will not do for the black man to attempt to build up his liberty and his rights upon the wrongs of other men. If this policy were pursued, it would result in a conflict of races, in which event 38,000,000 of white people would be arrayed against 5,000,000 of blacks. It would not require much of a calculation to determine what would be the result of such a conflict. The people of the South have declared for the equal rights of all men, of whatever race or color, and the true interest of the colored people would dictate the policy of forgetting the past by uniting together the people of all sections, and marching forward hand in hand to make this great and glorious country what it was destined to be by the early fathers.

As an excellent pendant to the above extract, we make another from the speech of W. C. Carter, of Michigan, which we specially commend to our colored readers. Mr. Carter said:

Mr. Greeley made the colored people what they are to-day, and was the father of the Republican party. But Grant and his party do not represent the true Republican party of the country to-day. The brains and patriotism of the Republican party have left it, and it is time the colored people should leave it. When such men as Trumbull, Sumner, Schurz, Banks, and all the patriotism and intelligence of the party leave it, it is high time this proscribed race should leave it. The colored people didn't believe a short time ago that they would find a shelter in the Liberal Republican party, but they begin to find out that that is the only party in which their true friends are found. Why should the colored people vote for General Grant? What has he done for them that they should be forever crying "Grant! Grant"? He has done everything to discommode and impede the progress of the race, obstructing their way to equality of civil and political rights. He never did an act to encourage the colored man, while Mr. Greeley has always, under all circumstances, been his uncompromising friend. The colored people must live with the people south of Mason & Dixon's line principally. It is from the people of the South they must live, and labor, and receive their education and Christian civilization. What, then, can the colored people gain by running after Grant and these Yankee demagogues?

TREASURY BOOKKEEPING.

On the 24th of May, 1872, Mr. Secretary Boutwell sent to the United States Senate a communication, which will be found printed in Executive document No. 83 of the Senate, Forty-second Congress, Second Session. The letter of the Secretary is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 24, 1872.

SIR: In answer to the Senate resolution of the 18th inst., as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish the Senate with a statement of the amount of coin on deposit to the credit of or in the Treasury on the first day of the present, and on the first day of each of the next preceding four months, together with a statement of the persons and places with whom the same was deposited, and the amount at each place, and with each person, at each of the respective dates.

I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a letter from the Treasurer of the United States, transmitting the statement required, and a memorandum explaining the same. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

HON SCHUYLER COLFAX, Vice President of the United States, and President Senate, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, May 23, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your indorsement of the 20th instant, on a copy of resolution of the Senate of the United States of the 18th instant, I transmit herewith a statement showing the coin balances in the Treasury of the United States on the 1st instant, and on the first day of each of the four preceding months, specified as requested.

I inclose, also, a memorandum explaining balances reported under "loan account," and balances of "excess" over reported balances on public-debt statements. Very respectfully,

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer of the United States.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

MEMORANDUM in regard to "loan account," as per attached statement:

These amounts are represented by United States bonds of 1862, and accrued interest on hand redeemed and paid for in coin by the Treasury of the United States, which bonds, however, were not finally verified, and, therefore, not entered on the books of the Department, but entered and counted in the meantime on the public debt statement as coin.

There is also a tabular statement showing the amount of coin on deposit to the credit of or in the Treasury on the first day of May, April, March, February, and January, 1872, "together with a statement of the persons and places with whom the same was deposited," &c. This table is in detail, showing how much is deposited with the Treasurer at Washington, Assistant Treasurers and Depositaries in all parts of the country, the Assay Office, Mint, and Branch Mints. There is one entry, however, of which there is an explanation in the memorandum. The significance of the entry may be seen from the following figures taken from the table, it being always remembered that this is a statement of "coin on deposit to the credit of the United States:"

1872.	Whole am't on hand.	Deposits in New York.	Loan account.
Jan 1	$111,892,684	$84,742,889	$28,113,828
Feb 1	103,649,088	66,656,477	11,202,389
March 1	111,020,350	72,664,808	8,988,916
April 1	130,667,156	56,300,381	35,294,309
May 1	193,482,840	65,182,644	8,436,861

It will be seen that the great bulk of this coin is kept in New York City. It will be seen that on Jan. 1, 1872, the amount in New York and the loan account together make nearly $83,000,000. On the 1st of February, the whole amount of gold was reduced $8,000,000, and the New York deposits and loan account were reduced to $77,000,000; and in March, April, and May, the same proportions are maintained. It will be seen, also, that the amount of gold in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer at New York was increased or reduced as the amount of the loan account advanced or fell off. The loan-account business, therefore, we may conclude, all took place at New York.

Now, what was this "loan business"? Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Spinner explain that, in the reports of gold on hand made every month, a sum, ranging from eight to thirty-five millions of it, is not in coin, but in Government bonds. That the practice is, to permit persons holding 5-20 bonds of 1862 to deposit them with the Treasurer in New York City, and get their amount, with accrued interest, in coin; and that then they are allowed to withdraw them again, paying back the gold. In the meantime, instead of recording the transaction, the bonds are counted as gold, and the Secretary reports them as "coin in the Treasury" on the first of every month.

To an ordinary man, who has no interest in Syndicates, and who has no such financial opportunities as to make him regard Mr. Boutwell's retention in office as essential to the National credit, this "loan account" business, as explained by Mr. Spinner, looks very much like any other process of borrowing coin upon a deposit of collaterals. A banker who can buy or borrow 5-20 bonds of 1862 to the amount of a million of dollars, by depositing them with the Treasurer can get their par value in gold without interest; when he has done with the gold, he can return it, and get his bonds back. The extent of this business seems to be enormous. On the 1st of January, 1872, the Treasury had thus loaned out over $28,000,000, holding 5-20 bonds as collateral; on the 1st of February, $17,000,000 of this had been returned, leaving only $11,000,000 out on collaterals; this amount was further reduced on the 1st of March to less than $9,000,000. But, on the 1st of April, the Government held over $35,000,000 which had been paid out on deposits of 5-20 bonds. That the loans were short is shown by the fact that, on the 1st of May, the Treasurer had less than eight millions and a half of bonds on hand, representing that much gold held by outside parties.

The mysteries of Treasury bookkeeping, which allows four different statements of the amount of the public debt on the same day, may include a satisfactory explanation of all this; nevertheless, now that it appears that, when the Secretary publishes that he has $100,000,000 of coin on hand, one-quarter or one-half of that is not coin, but bonds, deposited by private individuals in place of coin paid out to them, the true character of the transaction ought to appear, and the whole ought to be explained.

OUR WORKMEN.

An accident on Wabash avenue, yesterday forenoon, resulted in severely maiming two workmen and slightly injuring a third. The falling of an old wall, which was being undermined, was the cause. Announcements of this kind have not been infrequent during the summer, and yet the loss of life from these causes has been remarkably small, and speaks well for the caution and skill of our builders. With forests of derricks, with the streets choked up with teams, with huge stones and masses of iron dangling in the air all summer over the heads of pedestrians, with all sorts of building materials flying in all sorts of directions, and with the walls of these great buildings swarming with workmen, scarcely more serious accidents have happened than occur in an ordinary building season, and certainly no greater loss of life. This gratifying fact speaks well for the skill and care of our Chicago builders, as well as for the character of the workmen engaged here. We say Chicago builders, for it is a well-known fact that nearly all the best buildings in the city have been erected by Chicago contractors and builders,—men who grew up with Chicago, helped to build up the old city, and are now building up the new. The workingmen of this city are also entitled to great credit for what they have accomplished, and the manner in which they have accomplished it. Numbering thousands upon thousands, and of all classes and nationalities, they have labored side by side against unusual obstacles, without jarring or unpleasantness, have conducted their strikes in a quiet manner, in every instance coming to an amicable settlement with their employers, and, in general, bestowing skilled labor upon the great work of rebuilding. In this great time of labor it is matter for sincere congratulation that work has gone on so briskly, skilfully, and safely. It is a record of which Chicago has good reason to be proud.

The New York *World* has published, from time to time, details of gross extravagance in our Custom Houses. We have already given these to our readers. The New York *Times* has since asserted that there were worse swindles under Buchanan. Whereupon the *World* retorts by printing the following:

Custom Houses	Amount of swindle in 1860 under Buchanan.	Amount of swindle in 1871 under Grant.
Frenchman's Bay, Me.	$3,456 96	$6,996 10
Apalachicola, Fla.	4,614.00	3,860.00
Albemarle, N. C.	No Custom House.	5,791 53
Alexandria, Va.	4,442.13	4,991.20
Beaufort, N. C.	178.60	3,182 24
Castine, Me.	No Custom House.	9,695 18
Bangor, Me.	4,929 84	15,267.00
Georgetown, D. C.	2,801.88	5,707 61
Edgartown, Mass.	4,419 00	6,528.02
Middletown, Conn.	3,090.13	3,827.83
Totals	$30,527 54	$65,842.21

Custom House swindle under Buchanan in 1860, $30,527 54; Custom House swindle under Grant in 1871, $65,842.21. Excess of swindle under Grant over swindle under Buchanan, $35,314 67, or nearly 116 per cent.

As a companion-table, we give the following summary of eight of these swindles, at the present time:

Custom Houses.	Duties (90 per cent of imports) collected.	Cost of collection.
Apalachicola, Fla.	$	$ 3,860.00
Albemarle, N. C.	67.20	5,791 53
Beaufort, N. C.	432.40	3,182 24
Castine, Me.	141 00	9,695 18
Edgartown, Mass.	81 20	6,528.02
Frenchman's Bay, Me	178.68	6,996.10
Georgetown, D. C.	397 60	5,707 61
Middletown, Conn.	162.80	3,827 83
Totals	$1,457.80	$45,584 01

This revelation of the way in which the present Administration pays out in these eight Custom Houses over $31 for every $1 paid in, will partially explain why Mr. George William Curtis was fully justified in saying, two years and nine months after Grant was inaugurated: "One-fourth of the revenue of the United States *is* annually lost in the collection."

O'Brien, the leader of the Apollo Hall Democracy, in New York, who recently attempted to sell out his followers to Grant and Murphy, is now bent upon running for Mayor, whereupon the New York *Tribune* fits him out for the race with the following qualifications: 1. He cannot read or write. 2. He has been convicted of rioting and petty larceny. 3. He has worn Penitentiary stripes. 4. He altered and falsified his accounts as Sheriff. 5. He has committed perjury. 6. He confided to Grant that he had put 10,000 fraudulent ballots in New York ballot-boxes to help elect him President. 7. He was concerned with McCunn and Barnard in the naturalization frauds of 1868. 8. He is an inveterate gambler, and sometimes pays his losses with fraudulent checks. 9. He is a proven blackmailer. No wonder that Tom Murphy was forced to admit to him that he could not openly indorse him, but would prefer to negotiate with him *sub rosa*. The man whom Murphy cannot recognize in public must be pretty low down as a politician, and yet, as his price for delivering votes to Grant, the Grant leaders are willing to indorse this model candidate for Mayor.

Chicago has now some of the most beautiful business blocks in the United States, both as to their adaptability for business and their architectural beauty. They are the admiration and wonder of strangers who come here, and they redound to the credit of our architects, contractors, builders, and laboring men. But is it anything less than desecration, after erecting a magnificent front of building, to plaster it all over with hideous wooden signs, not only affording food for fire but marring and almost entirely concealing the architectural beauty and symmetry of the building? There should be some concert of action among the tenants of buildings, or some stipulations on the part of owners, that these elegant structures shall not be defaced with this cheap and unsightly style of advertising.

The agitation for nine hours' work in England has brought to light many facts which tell against the common opinion that such a change involves a decrease of 10 per cent in the amount of work done in a day of ten hours, and that the eight-hour system involves a decrease of 20 per cent. The Trent Valley Railroad was built by successive gangs of men, working eight hours. They did more than they had done before in ten. A large manufacturing firm, Ransome & Co. (their location is not given), employ 1,200 men. Jan. 2, 1872, they reduced the hours of labor from fifty-eight and a half to fifty-four per week. In no department has there been a decrease in production, and, in two or three, there is an increase of 15 per cent. A large iron firm in the north of England adopted the nine-hour system, instead of the ten, nearly four months ago. There has been no loss of production. The author from whom we have quoted mentions many instances of the comparative work of factories in different cities and countries, run on different times, which apparently establish this same principle, that the number of hours is no gauge of the work done. These, however, are unfair, inasmuch as many other differences may affect the result. The facts we have given are not liable to this objection. They establish at least a probability that the advantages of greater leisure for manual workers and greater results accomplished by their work may be combined.

On the 24th inst., a communication appeared in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, over the signatures of several members of Company I, Fourth United States Infantry, now stationed at Lebanon, Ky., expressing their convictions in favor of the Liberal movement and Mr. Greeley. In consequence of this, the soldiers who had signed the communication were placed under arrest and thrust into the guard-house. The *Courier-Journal* asks, as a matter of information, whether the statement of political preferences is forbidden by army regulations, and, if so, if any action has ever been taken against those officers or soldiers of the regular army who met in Convention at Pittsburgh, the other day, and solemnly entered their protest against the election of Mr. Greeley, and their convictions that the reelection of General Grant is necessary for the salvation of the country. As long as certain soldiers of the same company are not imprisoned for sending a communication to the Louisville *Commercial* declaring for General Grant, we presume the arrest of Greeley soldiers will be indorsed at Washington, that being the military way of doing things.

The "Republican women of Massachusetts" have issued an appeal to the American woman to "exert her utmost personal, social, and moral influence" in behalf of Grant. The address is well-planned and well-worded; and we must, therefore, regret the more that its authors did not entirely resist their tendency to uncharitableness and vituperation. When they stigmatize the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions as "dishonorable," because those Conventions refused to indorse Woman-Suffrage, they simply show the usual feminine inability to understand that any one who differs with them in any important point can really believe in his side of the question. A political manifesto has rarely been signed with weightier names than those of L. Maria Child, H. B. Stowe, E. Stuart Phelps, Louisa M. Alcott, Grace Greenwood, Julia Ward Howe, M. A. Livermore, Lucy Stone, and their seven associates on this Committee. It is strange that the flimsy resolution adopted by the Philadelphia Convention, amid a storm of yells, and cat-calls, and hisses, should ensnare such persons.

In THE TRIBUNE of the 2d inst. was published a minor editorial paragraph, making reference to the Packard insanity case, of considerable notoriety several years ago. We have now received a note from Mr. Packard, asking two columns of our space to reply to the dozen lines or so which we gave, purely incidentally, to the topic. As the matter was discussed *ad nauseam* at the time; as everybody who took any interest in it has fully made up his or her mind in regard thereto; and as, if we publish Mr. Packard's two columns, we will probably find ourselves deluged with communications on a subject which has now no interest, unless it be of a purely private character, we decline to comply with his request, and dismiss the case by simply stating that Mr. Packard denies what he is pleased to term our "injurious accusation."

It has been supposed that the Hebrews were quite averse to making proselytes, and that the Seventh-Day Baptists were but little inclined to do so. Nevertheless, since an Iowa Judge has decided that the Sunday Liquor law binds only the people whose creed recognizes the Christian Sabbath, both these churches have received, "they say," overwhelming numbers of converts. Revivals are especially frequent among the saloon-keepers. Strangely enough, their wives cling to their old faiths, and persist in selling liquor on Saturday, when the men are (of course) attending church.

POLITICAL.

The Oregon Legislature, in Joint Convention, Wednesday, voted ineffectually for United States Senator, and we give the vote in contrast with the result of Tuesday's ballot:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
John H. Mitchell	32	33
Henry W. Corbett	11	10
James H. Slater	11	12
Prim	8	..
John Whittaker	4	8
George W. Nesmith	4	8
N. H. Gates	1	..
Total	71	71

Mitchell and Corbett represent the full Republican vote, 43; the others divide the full Democratic vote, 28. It appears that Corbett, on Wednesday, gained one from Mitchell. The Legislature is required, by law of Congress, to meet in Joint Convention and take at least one vote daily until an election is effected; but our Associated Press arrangement does not appear to be equal to the task of bringing the news east of Omaha. The General Agent here is too busy with suppressing Matilda Fletcher, and other work that can be done by daylight.

—The whist-party at Springfield, last week, nominated for Governor Judge Sidney Breese, who has forbidden the use of his name; and among the O'Conor Electors named is William H. Van Epp, of Lee County, of whom the Dixon *Sun* says:

We are authorized to say that Mr. Van Epp's name has been used without authority, and without consulting him about it. We feel further authorized to say that the parties using his name purposely omitted to consult him.

—Liberal Conventions for the three Congressional Districts of St. Louis were held on Wednesday. In the Second District, Erastus Wells was unanimously nominated for re-election. The Conventions of the First and Third Districts Adjourned to Oct. 2.

—Stephen F. J. Trabue (Bourbon) is adopted as the Grant candidate for Congress in the Seventh Kentucky District, against James B. Beck.

—The Grant party in the First District of New York will vote for Henry A. Reeves (Bourbon) for Congress.

—If any person went through the furnace of fire for the negroes, it was Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky. Yet, while speaking at Ironton, O., recently, there was such a disturbance created by negroes that he was compelled to stop. But for Clay, and men like him, Slavery would to-day be an existing institution.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, a Grant paper with Federal patronage, says:

Mr. Edgerton, the Straightout nominee for Governor of Indiana, declines the nomination on the ground that he does not desire to do anything that will injure the prospects of the Hendricks ticket. It is probable that this declination has been brought about for a "consideration."

Will the *Commercial Advertiser* please tell what it knows about the "consideration" offered to O'Conor men?

—Minnesota gave 15,000 Republican majority in a full vote for Governor last year; but the prospect of a Liberal victory in November is now so alarming to Grant people, that it is openly stated, on the streets of St. Paul, that $100,000 will be expended to save the five Electoral votes of the State for Grant.

—The Nevada Republican State Convention, at Reno, Wednesday, nominated C. C. Goodwin for Congress; Thomas Hawley for Supreme Judge; A. O. Putnam for State Printer; and J. H. Mills, J. W. Haynes, and A. J. Hatch for Presidential Electors.

—Steuben County, N. Y., gave Grant 2,300 majority in 1868, and promises as much for Greeley, this year. Many old Republicans of local prominence and influence are working for Greeley; and among the Republican "sons of Steuben" who are active in the good work elsewhere are: Judge Jacob Brinkerhoff, now of Ohio; General R. B. Van Valkenburgh, now of Florida; Judge Solon O. Thatcher, now of Kansas; Lloyd Barber, now of Minnesota; William Miles, now of Michigan; and Timothy Whiting, now of Iowa.

—The confession that Hartranft will run far behind his ticket, in Pennsylvania, and be badly beaten, appears in the demand, by Grant's newspaper-organs, that first returns of the October election shall be collected upon the vote for Supreme Judge.

—The *Sentinel* has silently withdrawn the mutilated and forged extract from Horace Greeley's Pittsburgh speech which has recently adorned the head of its columns.—*Milwaukee News.*

—While candidates on the Grant and Greeley tickets, in Ohio, are encountering the responsibility of the "Adair law," the faithful friends of Prohibition go right ahead nominating straight tickets.

RECONCILIATION.

The Vital Question Now Before the People.

An Appeal by a Woman.

To the Republican Voters of the Northwest:

GENTLEMEN: In view of the fact that the present political campaign presents to the American people such an issue as has never before, in the history of our country, been brought before them,—an issue, it seems to me, which is only partially apprehended by large masses of people who, on the whole, desire to be counted among the most intelligent, moral, and patriotic of our citizens,—will you permit me to lay before you a few of the reasons which has prompted me, a non-voter, yet not the less an interested spectator of the progress of our political institutions,—interested, I mean, in the sense of having the dearest and most vital interests at stake,—to give my voice, since I cannot give my vote, in favor of the Liberal movement?

The vital question before the people in this campaign I believe to be, not of parties, not of tariffs, not of financial policies; these are questions indeed, but not matters of life and death import. The vital question I believe to be, Shall the two great sections of this country, for the past eleven years arrayed in hostility against each other, continue to indulge in a spirit of strife and bitterness, fatal to all true peace and prosperity; or shall the more powerful, the victorious section, make a sincere and magnanimous effort to bring about a nobler, purer, more Christian state of feeling—a true reconciliation?

Almost a hundred years ago, Thirteen Colonies clasped hands to free themselves from despotism, and, during the struggle which followed, formed a union sacred and inviolable, cemented with blood,—a compact recorded, if ever compact was, upon the remembrance-book of Heaven! In that original league, Massachusetts and Virginia stand side by side, a noble pair of sisters; Connecticut and the Carolinas, however sundered by local prejudices and outbursts, clasped hands before High Heaven in a compact of everlasting fraternity; and each one of the Original Thirteen wrote down her name in the blood of her bravest and her best. Your minds will follow more swiftly than my pen can trace it, the glorious history of these Thirteen States, and all the noble sacrifices and deeds of valor which they laid upon the common cause. How they and their swift-coming heirs and allies dwelt together in essential peace and amity until the South, misguided by the fatal influence of an institution bequeathed her by the despotic past, refused conformity to the growing demands of Liberty and the Spirit of the Age, and so awoke that spirit of strife which culminated in our civil war.

No doubt her error was great; but was she the first among civilized nations so to sin? Looking back over the history of our ancestors, has there been no precedent for this civil war which we cry out against with all the force and fervor of hearts yet aching for those we loved, who now lie under the green turf of our hills and valleys? Have not civil wars everywhere marked the course of our conquering and still-to-conquer Anglo-Saxon race? The war of the Roses, in England, was God's ordained method of breaking the chains of Feudalism. Our own Revolution was a civil war; and could we expect, looking back with philosophic eye upon the historic past, that the great boon of Universal Liberty would be won without the shedding of blood?

But what would have been the consequences to England if the rival Houses of York and Lancaster had kept up their feuds interminably? Where would be the England of to-day if Cavalier and Roundhead had never come to terms? Nay, who among us would keep up an endless grudge against Great Britain, because of the stupidity of George III.? Such conduct would be in bitter inharmony with all that is noblest and best in human nature,—in direct conflict with all Christian grace and virtue. When, therefore, you talk of voting perpetually the way that a seemingly cruel, though not unkindly, Providence forced you to fight for four years, let me ask you where, as citizens of a Christian Commonwealth, do you find the warrant for such talk? Do you find it in the Sermon on the Mount, in the Golden Rule, in the Lord's Prayer? Nay, if you recognize none of these as authority, do you find it in that which is noblest, that which you recognize as the nearest approach to an ideal manhood, in your own nature?

The South is conquered; it is humiliated; it has tasted the dregs and bitterness of woe, as you, whose homes were never invaded during that terrible crisis, could not begin to. In these last seven years, to defeat has been added despair. Alien Governments, instead of bringing wine and oil to bind up the frightful, bleeding wounds of these Sister-Commonwealths, have robbed and plundered them to the last degree. To the devastation of war has been added the domination of ignorance, the extortion of the vulture and the vampire. And still you cry for Rigor and Terrorism.

Gentlemen of the Northwest, in the name of your high moral principles, your unstained patriotism, and your Christian profession, I ask you, *How long* do you propose to beat your fallen and defenceless brother? If seven years will not suffice you, are you sure that seventy-seven would serve to sate your vengeance, or give assurance to your caution?

But, you say, "Are Copperheads my brethren? Are ex-Rebels my brethren?" I answer, Was the Samaritan the brother of the Jew? Is it your brethren only whom you are commanded to love? Is it not rather your enemies,—your fallen enemies most of all? Moreover these men are your brethren, fellow-citizens with you in our common Democratic Government. If you harm them, you harm yourselves; if you destroy their property, you impair your own. As a most humble follower of the Divine Master, I call upon you to ponder well what the word Forgiveness means. Does it mean Proscription, Ku Klux Legislation, Carpet-Bag Government? Does it not rather mean Happiness, Truthfulness, a spirit that shall work by Love, and so purify the whole body politic?

How can the South, in the very nature of things, be inspired with that faith in Freedom and Free Institutions which is absolutely necessary to the continuance of the Republic, so long as all that means Freedom to the conquerors can only mean Tyranny and Oppression to them? Slavery is so dead that no man believes that it can possibly be resurrected. And fear of such a catastrophe is as foolish a superstition as the fear of ghosts. There is no longer any true motive of estrangement between the North and South, and whoever stands in the way of Reconciliation stands in the way of Progress and Destiny.

Irelandize the South if you will, but remember that, in so doing, you are false to your Constitution and your Country. The Constitution of this Country is a *fraternal* bond. It *did* recognize black slavery, though, thank God! it does not now; but it never recognized white slavery! If the South does not belong to this Union on equal, fraternal terms, why did you fight four long and bloody years to keep her in it? Did you emancipate the blacks that you might make their white masters your slaves? Is that what old-fashioned Abolitionism means?

The discussion of these questions called for something more than mere partisan sound and fury. Now, if ever, the Country needs, not a President of the Republican party,—which General Grant is, in the narrowest sense of the term,—but a Chief Magistrate of the Whole Nation,—a man large, and noble, and comprehensive, and intuitive enough to regard every voter as his constituent, and to be prejudiced in favor of no party by any selfish consideration. Such a man General Grant has proven himself not to be; while, of Mr. Greeley, it is certainly true that he was one of the very first men in the country to comprehend these issues, and to placed them before the people.

Look forward, gentlemen, for twenty-five years. Suppose you could have General Grant, and his narrow, selfish policy perpetuated for all that time, what would be the result? The best life of the South withered with atrophy, its institutions languishing, its fields a desert; one-half of this great and glorious country stricken with paralysis, relapsed into barbarism.

But let Reconciliation be your watchword. Extend the friendly hand again to your brother, who for all his errors has made such fearful atonement. Let the life-giving currents of Love, Peace, and Fraternal Joy go coursing once more through all the veins of this glorious body politic—will not Industry be quickened? Will not Enterprise spring into new life? Will not Wealth increase and Learning flourish? Will not taxes be lightened? Will not the whole State be uplifted in the eyes of the Nations? Will not the peace of God brood once more over our entire land, and the song of Thanksgiving and Joyfulness go up from our remotest borders?

The mills of God grind slowly,
But they grind exceeding small.

Virginia is His, and Carolina is His, and Georgia, and Florida, and the whole long catalogue of suffering States. They have known His chastisements, and He will set the seal of His exceeding peace upon their foreheads. Will you work with Destiny, or against it? Very respectfully,

A GREELEY WOMAN.

EVANSTON, Ill., Sept. 20.

Financiering of the Republican Party.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I am afraid you will never do for a Republican candidate for President. Can any one imagine what the next Webster's Dictionary will define a dollar to be? Whither are we drifting? Shall we ever get back to the "bed-rock" of financial safety with such guides and pilots as Boutwell and his Jay Cooke Syndicates, which years ago, pronounced a National debt a National blessing? It certainly has been one to them.

Is it not queer to read in New York papers that "Money is very easy at 1 per cent," and then peruse the sophistical arguments of those who pretend to know about money matters, in favor of allowing the banks there to loan out all their reserve? Has the cheapness of money anything to do with this anxious desire to loan out more of it? Every day we drift further from safety and solidity. Nine months ago greenbacks were only 8 and 9 per cent below gold; now they are 13 to 15 per cent discount. Even the Government of Victor Emanuel, which never expects to resume, is ahead of us in this respect.

ROCK BOTTOM.

What Are the Lessons to Young Men Taught by the Lives of the Two Candidates for the Presidency.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The attainment of the highest position in America, as the result of the suffrages of a great and intelligent free people, is an event unprecedented in the history of nations. Kings inherit by descent, or take the throne by military power; but here a man rises from obscurity, without family, or name, or wealth, or friends, to a power greater than that of an Emperor.

The history of such a phenomenon is most instructive, and the example most powerful as an educator of ambitious youth for good or evil.

Take first the case of Grant: Sent by some friend to the Military School of the Nation, although exhibiting no special intellectual ability, he graduates only respectably as to attainments. He retires to private unsuccessful business life, doing nothing, saying nothing, writing nothing to benefit society. Neither in art, or science, or morals, or education, or political economy, do we hear of him; but, during the war, he comes to the front, receiving all the men and means he asks for; leads our armies to victory, crushes the Rebellion, and becomes General of the Army of the United States and President of the Nation.

The only lessons taught are: First, secure, by the influence of friends, an education at the public expense; second, wait for a war, and fight, and rise to command if you can, and you may become President.

Now, what is the moral effect of such lessons on our young men? Are they republican, or desirable, either morally or civilly?

But, in contrast with this, behold a youth brought up to labor, acquiring an art and an education by his own labor, patience, and perseverance, without friends, or patronage, or wealth; pushing his way, in our chief city, amid the bustling, striving, selfish throng; establishing a journal, doing his own type setting and press-work, writing his own editorials, securing items of news and of business, employing his men, and as his paper and means grow, selecting his writers and the employes of his office; without capital, and against powerful competition and partisan strife and misrepresentation, steadily gaining friends and influence. Taking ground from the start against the use of intoxicating drinks, by his own consistent example, clear, earnest, and cogent writings, he carried, with others, the Temperance cause on to great success.

He always has advocated the disuse of tobacco and opium, luxurious living, and sinful and injurious amusements; has advocated industry, honesty, truthfulness; frowned on cruelty, injustice, and oppression, by whomsoever practised, and, by the most powerful, clear, and pungent editorials, enforced by his own consistent example, sought ever the best good of his fellow-countrymen. In the great Anti-Slavery struggle,—the greatest moral, political, and physical contest the world has ever known, extending in its ramifications to almost every nook and corner of social, civil, political, commercial, and religious life, and exciting the fiercest passions of all classes,—he was foremost and always faithful, when it cost much to be so, for both political parties, the great commercial interests, a large part of the Christian ministry and of the churches, were not Anti-Slavery, much less Abolitionists. Through all the struggle, till the final victory, he was faithful and powerful with his pen, neither bought with money, frightened by threats, nor seduced by offers of place and honors.

Always taking the part of the poor, the unfortunate, the friendless, he aided them by his sympathy, advice, and money; sometimes imposed upon, but ever saying, "Better give to many impostors" than let one worthy brother suffer; always in the van of reform, maintaining the rights of the laborer, the emigrant, the slave, and of woman. He stands before the American people the most remarkable and wonderful example of an intelligent, persevering, and successful editor ever known in this or any other land, having written on a great variety of subjects of vital importance, with fewer mistakes and less to take back or regret, than any other.

Much more might be truthfully added. But I hasten to ask, Which of these lives, examples, works, shall be held up and urged on the American youth: the man who, by his own indomitable industry, intelligence, and perseverance, has not only achieved a noble education and a standing in the front rank of journalism; but who has done more, as an educator, for honesty, truth, temperance, chastity, morality, as well as National politics and Republican government, than almost any other; who never took a bribe or a gift to blind his eyes; who never was accused of falsehood; whose fiercest political enemies dare not charge him with dishonesty; or the man, educated on public charity, made prominent only by war; not given to temperance; who is poisoned through and through by tobacco, as H. Wilson testifies; who has taken many gifts; who has been a partaker with the thieving Murphy; who has never cast a Republican vote; who has never been known to be imposed upon by poor unfortunates because of his known kindness and generosity; who has never written or uttered a remarkable sentence on any subject?

Look on this picture, then on that. Which shall you wish your son to imitate? Whose example shall be elevated to the gaze of the American youth for the next four years?

A CLERGYMAN.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.

Dwellings in Berlin—Emigration from Germany.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

COBRAM, Germany, Sept. 7.

SIR: In THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of Aug. 18, I was astonished to find a telegraphic despatch asserting a lack of dwellings in Berlin, and an enormous emigration from the German States.

The article alluded to chagrined me somewhat, and I beg leave to state the positive facts concerning these matters.

It is a fact that small dwellings are very scarce in Berlin, but it is an exaggeration to say the city is in a deplorable condition on this account. Although hundreds of houses are being built, the influx of people into the city is so great that the building does not hold even pace with the demand for dwellings, and a number of families, mostly of small tradesmen and laborers, were temporarily compelled to seek shelter in shanties, similar to the ones in the suburbs of American cities. The city authorities, however, speedily provided for other abodes (not the poor-house, though), and everything is all right again now.

In regard to the emigration, I can state that the re-emigration to Germany has increased probably in the same proportion, and, deducting the latter from the former, the exodus of people from this country this year would hardly more than average the exodus of former years. The fact is, there is a general scarcity of laborers in every line of trade, and a considerable increase of wages has been the consequence. Naturally, employers don't like to lose their employes, and are making, from time to time, futile appeals to the newspapers and authorities to have emigration checked. Of a depopulated town or country in Germany, I have never heard, nor anybody else except the author of that despatch. Yours truly,

L. SPAULDING.

The Tunnels.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Why is it that the pedestrian passage-ways in the tunnels are so neglected? Those who have occasion to pass through them between 6 and 8 o'clock in the evening—especially the Washington street tunnel—are enveloped in a cloud of dust, arising from the unswept and unsprinkled floors, in volumes sufficient, almost, to produce suffocation. In this respect they maintain their reputation of being great bores—to the public, who have either to wait for the bridge or grope their way through this filthy channel.

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General Logan.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you please ask "General John A. Logan, Illinois' distinguished Senator, General, and son," to tell the colored troops why he (Logan), during the second year of the war, ordered the arrest of General Loeb's company of German soldiers, because they refused to return colored men to slavery.

LIBERAL.

—The *Saturday Review* observes, in its quiet, caustic fashion, that "It may not perhaps be hard to find the reason why the Minor Poet of the present day is more exacting than his predecessors. Many of them by their apologetic prefaces, show that they will thankfully accept any praise of any kind. These authors, however, who make so large a call on our brains, are those who have begun by first fairly puzzling their own. They have confused themselves over what they call metaphysics or philosophy. They have selected a subject which they do not understand, and they write about it in language which they do not understand, and then, lost in amazement at their own unintelligibility, they call for the thoughtful approbation of the world." Which is severe upon the Minor Poets—but just.

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Notes.

It will be seen by our report, elsewhere, in the case of the murderer Biddle, the motion for change of venue was overruled, yesterday [illegible]

Judge Jameson was occupied the entire day in hearing the addresses of counsel to the jury in the Solomon-Butters case. [illegible]

Judge Booth is still engaged in hearing railroad condemnation cases. [illegible]

Mr. Cooper threatens to bring the clerks of the Superior Court before Judge Gary, for alleged carelessness in allowing papers to be abstracted from the office. [illegible]

Gas is being burnt, all day, in most of the Superior and Circuit Court rooms, in order to create a moderate degree of warmth, there being neither stoves nor steam-pipes laid or in the addition to the building—rather an expensive heater.

The United States Circuit Court.

CHANCERY—JUDGES DRUMMOND AND BLODGETT. [illegible]

LAW. [illegible]

NEW SUITS. [illegible]

The United States District Court.

BANKRUPTCY—JUDGE BLODGETT. [illegible]

NEW BANKRUPTS. [illegible]

NEW SUITS. [illegible]

The Superior Court.

LAW—JUDGE PORTER. [illegible]

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NEW SUITS. [illegible]

LAW—JUDGE ROGERS. [illegible]

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Judge Jameson who occupied the entire day in hearing the addresses of counsel to the jury in the Solomon-Butters case. The defendant is [illegible] for damages by the widow of Solomon [illegible], who was killed by falling down a [illegible] on the premises of the plaintiff, corner [illegible] and Franklin streets, negligence on his part being alleged. The defence brought evidence to prove that the deceased had been more than once warned of the danger, and that his death was the result of his neglecting such warning.

Judge Booth is still engaged in hearing the railroad condemnation cases. The claims set for Monday are the same as those set for to-day, except those of the two Hines and the two Prindevilles.

Mr. Cooper threatens to bring the clerks of the Superior Court before Judge Gary, for alleged [illegible] in allowing papers to be abstracted from the office. The papers referred to, however, appear to be copies belonging to the party who "abstracted" them.

Gas is being burnt, all day, in most of the Superior and Circuit Court rooms, in order to secure a moderate degree of warmth, there being neither stoves nor steam-pipes laid or in the new addition to the building—rather an expensive [illegible].

The United States Circuit Court.

CHANCERY—JUDGES DRUMMOND AND BLODGETT.

[illegible]. Mary Ann Foote et al. v. Margaret C. [illegible] et al. On motion by complainant, by Mr. Chandler, solicitor, leave given to file a new bill in place of one destroyed by fire. Death suggested of complainant, Thomas T. Davis, and Alexander H. Davis, his sole heir, substituted, and leave to amend said bill by making [illegible] H. Wolcott a party defendant. G. A. [illegible] appointed guardian ad litem for infant defendant Laura A. Dean, and defendants, James A. Sanders, Walter and F. Dean, Margaret C. Dean, [illegible] C. Donahue, ruled to answer said bill in 30 days; and alias summons to issue to Samuel Myers, John B. Wear and H. C. Read. [illegible] A. Follansbee, defendant's solicitor, suggests death of defendant, Margaret C. Dean, and on his motion, Maria Oethel made defendant in her place.

[illegible] and [illegible] Chas. L. Tucker et al v. Nathan [illegible] et al. Parties again come by their solicitors, and hearing continued.

LAW.

[illegible] Bullard v. Runyan. Leave to restore case [illegible] new bond for costs, and declaration, and Joseph E. Lockwood substituted as plaintiff's attorney.

NEW SUITS.

[illegible] Thomas Foley v. Lycoming Fire Insurance Company, of Muncie Pa. Assumpsit, $1,500. [illegible] Talcott, attorney.

[illegible] Willard Johnson v. Edwin Walker. Assumpsit, $20,000. Williams & Thompson, attorneys.

[illegible] John R. Welsh v. The Hartford Fire Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $7,000. Same attorneys.

The United States District Court.

BANKRUPTCY—JUDGE BLODGETT.

[illegible]. Theodore C. Spengler et al. Rule to show cause, injunction, order under Section 36, and provisional warrant of seizure.

[illegible]. Schmid & Putnam. Leave to amend petition.

[illegible]. Joseph Padgett et al. Filed petition to [illegible] records Sept. 30, 1871, and entered order that copy of petition thereto attached be filed in place of original, destroyed, and that memorandum of proceedings from Register's docket stand in place of entries destroyed.

[illegible]. Lumberman's Insurance Co. Order to [illegible] to proceed with the collection of assets.

[illegible]. Edward F. Gatton et al. Order making order of dismissal (Sept. 20) absolute.

[illegible]. Peter Adler. Adjudication by confession. Warrant returnable Oct. 21 before Register.

[illegible]. Theodore Spengler et al. Order issued under Section 36.

NEW BANKRUPTS.

[illegible]. Theodore C. Spengler and Julius J. [illegible], on the petition of John E. Sutherland, [illegible] & Quick, attorneys.

NEW SUITS.

[illegible]. George L. Stedman as Assignee of the [illegible] City Insurance Company, a bankrupt, v. [illegible] Bush. Assumpsit, $500. Rich & Noble, attorneys.

[illegible]. Same v. John D. Gardner. Same; $1,000. Same attorneys.

[illegible]. Same v. Edward Finn and Wm. J. Neemes, etc. Same attorneys.

[illegible]. Same v. Marcus Keller. Same; $600. Same attorneys.

[illegible]. Same v. Thomas L. Parker. Same; $600. Same attorneys.

[illegible]. Same v. Martin Keller, Enrigott Kaeser and Philip Rinn. Same; $600. Same attorneys.

[illegible]. Same v. Charles Walker and Charles Pe[illegible]. Same; $600. Same attorneys.

[illegible]. Same v. Gilbert Budge and Wm. Roberts. Same; $600. Same attorneys.

[Reserve to date, Sept. 25, 1872, having been [illegible] for service.]

The Superior Court.

LAW—JUDGE PORTER.

[illegible]. Webster v. Seymour. On motion of plaintiff's attorney, all papers and proceedings [illegible] plaintiff's name Stephen Webster.

[illegible]. Stevens v. Lamar Insurance Company. [illegible].

[illegible]. Hall v. Hibernia Insurance Company. [illegible] of plaintiff entered alias summons.

[illegible]. Same v. Same. Same order.

[illegible]. Rubsam v. Poppers. On motion of defendant dismissed at plaintiff's costs for want of prosecution.

[illegible]. Connolly v. Bowen. On motion of plaintiff, dismissed at defendant's costs, with prosecution for want of prosecution.

[illegible]. Hardy v. Van Syke. By agreement dismissed at defendant's costs.

[illegible]. Church v. Laprise. By agreement jury [illegible] verdict and separate, and jury disperse.

[illegible]. Frances v. Turnley. Dismissed by plaintiff [illegible].

[illegible] to 129 inclusive, except 106, 109, 110, 111, [illegible].

JUDGE JAMESON.

[illegible]. Platter v. Jury. On motion of plaintiff dismissed at defendant's costs, and prosecution for want of prosecution.

[illegible] Solomon v. Butters. Jury to seal verdict.

CHANCERY—JUDGE GARY.

[illegible] a. Nichols v. Nichols. Rule to show cause, etc., and reference to Scott, Master.

[illegible] Alexander v. Hoffmann. On motion of [illegible] default v. all defendants for want [illegible] in compliance with rule entered on 7th last.

[illegible] In the matter of the petition of R. A. R[illegible]. [illegible] report of sale filed and confirmed, [illegible] decree of sale.

[illegible] F. Anna v. Michael Stikel. Appearance of defendant entered in writing, service [illegible], rule on defendant to answer instanter, [illegible] in answer, and reference to Scott, [illegible].

[illegible] Ball v. Ball. Master's report filed and confirmed, and decree of divorce.

NEW SUITS.

[illegible] Joseph Elsterberger v. Michael Harner. [illegible] from Justice Dougherty.

[illegible]. Hannah Seemer (?) v. the Knickerbocker Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $400. [illegible] Merr, attorney.

[illegible]. Benjamin v. Frances L. Wright. Divorce. Adultery.

[illegible]. J Young Scammon v. the Continental Insurance Company of the City of New York. Assumpsit, $5,000. Williams & Thompson, attorneys.

[illegible]. Campbell v. Hoyt. Appeal from Justice [illegible].

[illegible]. Richardson v. Greenleaf et al. Same.

[illegible]. Kersey v. J V & C B Farwell. Same.

[illegible]. Oreily v. Wilks. Same.

[illegible]. Mason v. Boyd. Same.

[illegible]. M Louise v. Adeline S. Stevens et al. [illegible] for partition.

[illegible]. Gertrude v. Matthew Krones. Divorce. [illegible] and cruelty alleged. Petitioner [illegible] when she married respondent, and [illegible] grown up children to whom the [illegible] of her deceased husband, producing $40 [illegible] in rents was left, petitioner having a [illegible] interest. Also a bill, praying for alimony, [illegible] that respondent owes property valued [illegible] $6,000 and $110,000, and that he is in [illegible] of a large income besides.

[illegible]. John McCafferty v. J. F. Heaney, village [illegible] Park, and H. D. Bogue. Foreclosure of [illegible] deed to secure two notes of $1,200 each, on [illegible] 17 and 18, in Block 3, Hyde Park. J. Leaming, solicitor.

[illegible]. Thomas W. Wright v. John Ditch. Assumpsit, $[illegible] and parr. H. B. Metcalf attorney.

[illegible]. Annav Michael [illegible]. Divorce (papers [illegible] in the master).

[illegible]. C. A. Staples v. John Chartres et al. Bill [illegible] of premises No. 31 Halsted street, [illegible], etc. H. C. Bennett and A. J. Stockton, solicitors.

[illegible]. John Alston v. J. B. Rowell et al. Petition [illegible] mechanic's lien upon Sub lots 12 and 13 [illegible] and 8, Block 36, School Section Addition, [illegible] an account of $1,893.79 for plate [illegible]. Hervey, Anthony & Galt, attorneys.

[illegible]. John McArthur v. same. Same, $700 for [illegible] work. Same attorneys.

[illegible]. Mary J. v. Rufus H. Law. Divorce. Desertion alleged.

[illegible]. Jacobs v. Ryerson & Co. Appeal from [illegible].

[illegible]. James McNamara v. James H. Ford. To [illegible] title of Lots 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, [illegible] in Block 1, and Lots 1, 2, 6, 7, and 8, [illegible] 4, in Williams' subdivision of Section 36, [illegible] Range 14. J. Dunne, attorney.

[illegible]. Estate of Joseph Mosher in the matter [illegible] claim of Seth Hurlbut. Appeal from [illegible] Wallace.

[illegible]. Lottstock et al. v. Kais et al. Appeal [illegible] Justice Austin.

[illegible]. Same v. Voislowsky. Same.

[illegible]. Same v. Werner. Same.

[illegible]. J. V. Farwell et al. v. Enterprise Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. Assumpsit. [illegible]. Tenney, McClellan & Tenney, attorneys.

[illegible]. Charles Stickney for the use of same v. [illegible] Insurance Company of Cleveland, O., [illegible], $1,000. Same attorneys.

[illegible]. John V. Farwell et al. v. Same. Assumpsit, [illegible]. Same attorneys.

[illegible]. Same v. Knickerbocker Insurance Company of Chicago. Assumpsit, $10,000. Same [illegible].

[illegible]. Kayser v. Commercial Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $5,000. Mattock & Mason, [illegible].

[illegible]. Richard P. Derickson et al. v. Emory B. [illegible]. Assumpsit, $600 and Narr. Same attorneys.

[illegible]. Liendecker v. Lenz. Appeal from Justice Haines.

LAW—JUDGE ROGERS.

[illegible]. Stutz v. O'Neil et al. Jury again called, [illegible] to seal verdict and separate.

[illegible] same, with 136, Cossley v. Robinson, and [illegible] Silverman v. State Insurance Company. [illegible] five days' rule.]

JUDGE BOOTH.

[illegible]. Smith v. Lawler. Dismissed by plaintiff's [illegible].

[illegible]. Mulford et al. v. Mars. Service by publication, and default, and judgment, $334.50. Special [illegible] against real estate.

[illegible]. Hudson v. First National Bank of Chicago. [illegible] dismissed at plaintiff's costs for want [illegible] filed in due time.

[illegible]. G. H. [illegible], National Bank of [illegible] v. Edwin Walker. Judgment satisfied [illegible] Court by stipulation of plaintiff.

[illegible]. Stone v. Clark. Dismissed by plaintiff's [illegible].

[illegible] unchanged.)

CHANCERY—JUDGE FARWELL.

[illegible]. Margaret v. John Wilson. Leave to [illegible] to amend bill by inserting prayer [illegible].

[illegible]. Addison O. Fay v. John Wall. Dismissed [illegible] solicitor.

[illegible]. Henry A. Armstead v. Thos. Allen et al. [illegible] defendant in cross-bill to answer within [illegible].

[illegible]. Francis A. v. Jacob A. Bowers. Cause [illegible] and decree.

[illegible] v. Allen. Receiver's report con[illegible].

[illegible] to sale, &c. Rule on Henry M. Allen to [illegible], &c.

[illegible]. Wilson v. Wilson. Dismissed at complainant's costs, per stipulation filed.

[illegible]. Pauline v. Sarah Levy. Dismissed on motion of complainant.

[illegible]. Johann v. Anna Greta Stroehm. Cause heard, and decree.

[illegible]. In the matter of the application of Joseph M. Donley, guardian. Master's report filed and confirmed, and decree.

NEW SUITS.

[illegible]. M. [illegible] & [illegible] v. Charles E. Isaacs. Replevin. Goods seized valued at $1,000.

[illegible]. William E. Williams v. Mary L. Hulbert et al. Assumpsit, $2,000. Hardy & Herrick, attorneys.

[illegible]. Robert L. Lundy v. Mary L. Hulbert et al. Assumpsit; $1,000. Same attorneys.

[illegible]. Sawyer v. Weeks. Appeal from Justice De Wolf.

[illegible]. Singer Manufacturing Co. v. W. Andrews. Same.

[illegible]. Carmichael v. Anthony. Same.

[illegible]. Taylor v. Mayo. Same.

[illegible]. Adams v. Hartwell. Same.

[illegible]. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. v. Phinetus S. Barber. Petition to condemn land for machine shops. B. C. Cook, solicitor.

[illegible]. North-western National Bank v. Samuel A. Irwin, Collector of Internal Revenue of the United States. Assumpsit; $5,000 and Narr. Alleged illegal taxes paid by plaintiff. Monroe, Bisbee & Gibbs, attorneys.

[illegible]. Same v. Same. Assumpsit, $1,000. Same attorneys. Same cause.

[illegible]. Same v. Same. Assumpsit, $1,000. Same attorneys. Same cause.

[illegible]. Jacob Laner v. Thomas Armstrong. Petition for mechanic's lien on [illegible], 87, 90, 91, and 92 Lincoln avenue, for a balance of account amounting to $2,037.15. George W. Parker, attorney.

County Court.

ESTATES—JUDGE WALLACE.

Susan A. Lloyd. Regular adjudication.

Nicholaus Kep. Jane Kep executrix. Bond for $1,000. Approved.

Fred. H. Sayens, minor. Grant of guardianship to Adelia S. Stevens by selection. Bond of $[illegible]. Approved.

John Lyons. Inventory, etc. Approved.

James Stokes. Same.

John Hartman. Same, and selection filed, and claim of Theodore Hoffman allowed for $[illegible].

Hannah P. Marsh. Inventory and appraisement approved.

Edward B. Martin. Statement of assets and liabilities approved, and C. C. Kohlsaat appointed guardian ad litem to defend the minor heirs, on the application of Sarah E. Martin, administratrix, to sell real estate of deceased to pay debts.

TAX BONDS.

A. T. Galt. Tax appeal bond for $381. Approved.

Lawrence Proudfoot. Same, for $[illegible].

William K. Reed. Same, for $2,159.

INSANITY.

Willie Schneider & Thomas Johnson. On petition of County Agent, ordered that a warrant and venire be issued, returnable Wednesday, Oct. 2, at 10 a. m., to try their alleged insanity.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE TREE.

201. Little. Sentenced to 30 days in the County Jail.

287. Biddle. Motion for change of venue entered, argued, and overruled, and exceptions by defendant.

208. James Miller. Jury trial. Verdict guilty, and term fixed at one year in the Penitentiary.

189. Brown. Jury trial. Same verdict and term.

271 & [illegible]. Hildt & Foley. Former plea of both withdrawn, and plea of guilty and under age substituted. Hildt sentenced to 30 days in the House of Correction on both charges. Foley same.

291, 292, and 78. Fuller & Rainforth. Continued by defendants.

184. Hanson. Jury trial. Verdict guilty. Value, $10. Sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary. Motion for new trial and in arrest of judgment.

274. Kelly and Payne. Jury trial. Not guilty as to Payne. Kelly sentenced to 10 years in the Penitentiary. Motion for new trial.

288. Williams. Nolle prosequi entered. (This prisoner was sent to the County House, suffering from fits.)

268. Webb. Jury trial. Verdict, guilty. Value, $[illegible], and sentenced to 3 years in the Penitentiary.

[illegible]. Pierre. Jury trial. Verdict, guilty. Value, $[illegible], and sentenced to 10 years in the Penitentiary.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

287. John Biddle; 290, James Farmer; and 295, John Price.

NEW SUITS.

313. City v. Edward Lyons. Appeal from South Side Police Court. (As of Sept. 25.)

315. Same v. W. Bullard. Same. (As of Sept. 26.)

314. Same v. Dora Baker. Same.

315. Same v. James Malcomb. Same.

316. Same v. Alex. Malcomb. Same.

317. Same v. John Petrie. Same from West Side Police Court.

Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 27.—The Supreme Court met at the usual hour, Mr. Justice Hamilton being the only absentee. The business transacted was as follows:

MOTIONS DISPOSED OF.

45. Petition for a rehearing denied.

47. Petition for rehearing denied, and opinion to be modified.

65. Petition for a rehearing denied.

57. Same order.

58. Rehearing allowed, in order to allowing a clerical error in the description of the land to be corrected; opinion filed correcting said error, and the case reversed and remanded.

49. Petition for rehearing denied.

62. Petition for a rehearing. Walker, J., stated that "upon looking into the record, we are satisfied that we overlooked the fact that one of the parties was not made a defendant. The decree, as announced by the opinion, we think, was incorrect in that respect, and the rehearing is granted."

67. Petition for a rehearing denied, but the petition is to be modified in some of its expressions.

71. Rehearing denied.

72. Same order.

73. Same order.

74. McAllister, J., said: "In this case the decree in the Court below was reversed, but by inadvertence the case was not remanded. The petition for a rehearing will be denied, and the case is ordered remanded."

75. Petition for a rehearing allowed.

78. Rehearing denied.

80. Rehearing allowed.

82. Petition for a rehearing denied, and opinion to be modified.

84. Rehearing allowed.

86. Same order.

87. Rehearing denied.

174. McAllister, J., said: "There was an affirmance of judgment for want of record, in this case yesterday, but in an hour or two afterwards we learned that the briefs, etc., were filed, and an affidavit was presented which shows sufficient excuse for the delay, and the order of affirmance is therefore set aside and the case taken on call."

NEW MOTIONS.

19. The People's dockets—the People ex rel. Benjamin W. Harber v. William E. Parker. The Attorney General asked for a rule on the defendant to show cause why he should not be stricken from the roll, and the attorney's rule was granted.

17. Civil Docket—Death of D. D. Lee, one of the defendants, suggested; appearance of the other defendants entered, and the order of continuance set aside.

29. Watson, by defendant in error, to set aside the order of continuance, and for additional time to file briefs on affidavits, and suggestions filed.

77. Leave granted to withdraw the motion for certiorari. Errors confessed and the case taken on call.

73. Since this case was taken on call, a material error had been found in the record and counsel now ask for a certiorari on affidavits filed.

2[illegible]. Motion for extension of time in which to file briefs etc.

[illegible]. Motion for continuance, as per stipulation on file and motion granted.

440. Mayor v. Good. Appeal dismissed with 5 per cent damages.

441. Same order.

CALL OF THE DOCKET.

201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 220. Taken on call.

2[illegible], 207, 118. Continued for want of service.

The call of the docket for to-morrow embraces Nos. 221 to 240.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 27.—Opinions of the Supreme Court were yesterday filed in the Clerk's office here in the following cases, which were heard at the September term, 1871:

437. Hardin v. Osborne. Reversed and remanded.

581. Forsyth v. Hardin. Reversed on errors, and the case remanded, the cost to be taxed against the appellant.

384. John McGinahan, guardian, etc., v. the City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

The Hon. Washington Bushnell this day moved that Hamilton R. Wheeler be admitted to practice on papers filed.

[illegible]ning and Diplomacy.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of September 9 says: "Ladies and others who take an interest in variations of costume will pick up some useful hints by studying the proceedings of the three Emperors at Berlin. Seldom, indeed, have three sisters in one family displayed such ingenuity in this respect as that exhibited by their Majesties at the great court dinner served in the White Hall on Saturday evening. The Emperor of Austria, says the telegram, wore a Russian uniform and a Prussian order, the Emperor Alexander a Prussian uniform and an Austrian order, and the Emperor William an Austrian uniform with the Russian order of St. Andrew. No two Emperors, it will be observed, were dressed alike, and all three had dipped into each other's wardrobe. Probably we shall next hear of the Emperor of Austria in a Prussian uniform with a Russian order, the Emperor Alexander in an Austrian uniform with a Prussian order, and the Emperor William in a Russian uniform with an Austrian order. It would require a fatiguing amount of arithmetical knowledge to calculate the various changes their Majesties will be able to ring on the common wardrobes they have thus pleasantly established, but we may take it for granted that this interchange of clothing argues well for the peace of Europe; at all events it is quite impossible that war could be declared until each Emperor had retired to his own dressing-room and put on his proper habiliments. A sudden appeal to arms when the Emperors were dressed in the wrong uniforms would lead to such serious complications that even Prince Bismarck himself would shrink from creating the conflagration."

—The death is announced, at the madhouse, Salpetriere, of Mlle. Boisgontier, an actress of Paris, who at one time lived in great splendor. She possessed a silver bath, which she regarded as a sort of fetish, and believed that it secured her good fortune so long as she kept it. One day, however, she sent it to the mint to be coined, and invested the proceeds in Immobiliere shares. From that day she began to descend, until she fell into the greatest misery, and finished her days in a hospital.

—At a town near Boston, three young ladies residing in the same house with a well known physician recently determined to play a practical joke upon him. They made up a bundle of dainty linen, embroidery, etc., in the shape of an infant, the total value of the fictitious child being about $50. They put the make-believe infant into a basket, and tied the basket to the door-handle. Ring went the bell, and the young ladies stood at the window above to see the physician take in the child and be taken in himself. Their horror may be imagined when they saw a man deliberately walk up to the bundle and as deliberately walk off with it. They are now mourning the loss of 26 yards of fine linen, 19 yards of thread lace, 3 hemstitch pocket-handkerchiefs, and other valuable property.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27—11 a. m.—Flour, [illegible]. Winter wheat, 12s 6d; spring wheat, 12s[illegible]; white, 12s [illegible]. Corn, [illegible]. Pork, [illegible]. Lard, 40s 6d. Receipts last three days 34,000 qrs, 24,000 being American.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27—2 p. m.—Flour, [illegible]. Spring wheat, 11s[illegible]. Corn, [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27—5 p. m.—Lard, 40s 3d. Receipts of corn last three days, 10,000 qrs, 4,000 of which are American.

LONDON, Sept. 27—Evening.—Consols for money, 92¼; account, 92¼. Bonds of '62, [illegible]; do '67, [illegible]; 10-40s, [illegible]; new 5s, 88½; Erie, [illegible].

FRANKFORT, Sept. 27.—Bonds of '62, [illegible].

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Rentes, [illegible]. Specie in the Bank of France increased [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27—Evening.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 9¼d; Orleans, 9¾@9⅞d; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000 bales; sales of the week, 73,000; speculation, 4,000; stock, 737,000; American, 114,000; receipts for the week, 34,000; American, 1,000; actual export, 10,000; stock afloat, 196,000; American, 7,000.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull, but not lower.

Red spring wheat, 12s@12s 5d; red winter, 12s 6d. Flour, 28s 6d. Corn, 30s. Receipts of wheat for past three days, 34,000 quarters; American, 24,000. Receipts of corn, same time, 10,000 quarters, all American. Lard, 40s 3d. Cheese, 60s. Tallow, 44s 6d.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Sept. 27.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 14 cars reported to arrive, 1,581, making the total supply for the week thus far, 9,197, or 541 cars, against 487 cars last week. There was comparatively no market this morning. Nearly all the cattle in the yards were shipped East. The small number that were sold brought a shade higher than yesterday's prices. Sales: 412 Texans, av 1,087@1,100 lbs, at $3.00; 160 Illinois steers, av 1,[illegible] lbs, at $4.00; Michigan steers, av [illegible] lbs, at $4.00; 19 mixed steers, av 1,080, at $3.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 600 head, making total for week thus far, 17,500, against 13,000 the same time last week. The market closed heavy at a decline on all classes. Canada lambs, $5.75@[illegible]; Canada sheep, $[illegible]; Western sheep, $4.00@4.50. Sales: 18 Canada sheep, av 95 lbs, at $4.70; 201 Ohio sheep, av 91 lbs, at $4.62½; 50 Canada lambs, av 81 lbs, at $[illegible].

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,800, making the total supply for week, 29,400, against 19,100 last week. Market flat and weaker, by 10c to 15c per cwt from yesterday's quotations; about 30 cars remaining in the pens unsold; sales, 380 Ohio hogs, av 206 to 225 lbs at $4.80@5.00; 181 Michigan hogs, av 194 lbs at $4.65.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Beeves, to-day, 46 cars, completing 10,100 this week, against 10,300 last week. Such heavy receipts in two weeks in succession, leave many unsold, and the market continues to weaken. There was little done to-day, a rainy morning making matters still worse; a few 8-cwt Kentucky cattle brought 11½c; fair 7-cwt Texans 8c; some 6½-cwt Kentucky, 10½c.

Sheep—4,100 to-day, making 37,000 thus far this week, about the same as last week; market very slow and much stock unsold; prime 65 lb Canada lambs went at 8c; 82 lb Pennsylvania at 6½c; 2 cars 80 lb Ohio sheep, 5½c; cull thin 60 lb, part lambs, at 4½c.

Hogs—41 cars to-day, and 26,000 thus far this week, against 3,800 same time last week. Market strengthened toward close, heavy selling at 5¼@5¾c; dressed medium, 6¼c, and pigs 7c; 2 cars sold alive at 5¼@5½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The rain has greatly checked business to-day, but the market continues steady and prices firm for all cotton goods. Wool flannels are a trifle lower in price. Blankets are also easier on some grades. Prints are coming forward more freely, but agents are still short of some favorite dark styles. Foreign goods are selling only in small assortments. Dress fabrics are active but weak. Black alpacas and mohairs are in demand in the finer qualities.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—COTTON—Exporters disposed to purchase, but a scarcity of desirable cotton prevents operations; middling upland, 19[illegible]c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; receipts, 3,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.15@[illegible]; common to good extra, $7.20@7.50; good to choice, $7.60@8.40; white wheat extra, $8.40@[illegible]; St. Louis, $[illegible]@11.25. Rye flour steady at $4.25@[illegible]. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat higher, chiefly on good grades of spring, for which there is a good export demand; receipts 102,000 bu; No. 1 spring, $1.60[illegible]; No. 1 Chicago spring, $1.53[illegible]; Northwestern, $1.54[illegible]; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.55@1.56; winter, red, Western, $1.65@1.70; rejected spring, $1.40. Rye scarce and very firm; Western in store, 80c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in fair export demand; receipts 137,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 64@65c; sail do, 65@65½c; high mixed 66c; yellow, 67c. Oats a shade better and in fair demand; receipts 41,000 bu; old Western, 45@47c; new mixed, 40@43c; new white, 45@48c.

EGGS—Steady, 29@30c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; Rio, 15@18½c. Sugar in moderate demand; fair to good refining, 9½@9¾c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice dull, 8½@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13@13½c; refined, 24½c.

TURPENTINE—Steady, 63@65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess, $14.75@14.85; prime mess, $13.00@13.25. Beef steady; new plain mess, $[illegible]; extra $[illegible]; hams dull, $28.00@30.00; tierce nominal. Cutmeats quiet; hams, 11@14c; shoulders, 6c; middles quiet; long clear, 8¾@9c. Lard opened firm, closed steady; No. 1 to prime steam, new, 9[illegible]; old, 9[illegible]c.

BUTTER—Steady; 17@31c.

CHEESE—Firm, 11@13½c.

WHISKEY—Dull and lower, at 91@92½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady, at $7.60@7.65. Wheat quiet and weak; red, $1.70@1.45; white, $1.55@1.70. Corn steady, at 44@45c. Rye firm at 71@72c. Oats steady; old, 30@38c; new, 30@33c. Barley steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; sales at $13.75. Lard firm; summer at 8c; steam, 8½c; kettle, 8¾c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 5½c; clear ribs, 10½c; clear, 10¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 8c; clear rib, 11½c; clear sides, 12c.

The freight blockade south of Louisville materially interferes with trade.

HOGS—Steady at $4.50@4.75.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.27; No. 2 $1.19[illegible]. Corn firm; No. 2, 34½c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 24c. Rye steady; No. 1, 57c. Barley firm; No. 2 70c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 15c; Oswego, 20c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 81,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 111,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Sept. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.61; amber Michigan, $1.46[illegible]; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.70; No. 2 red, $1.45. Corn dull; high mixed, 46[illegible]c; low mixed 46c. Oats steady; No. 1, 36c; old, 38c; No. 2, 33c.

FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 36,000 bu; corn, 66,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,600 brls; wheat, 45,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour fairly active; superfine, $4.50@5.00; extra, $6.00@6.25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, $7.75@9.25. Wheat less active; red, $1.60@1.65; white, $[illegible]. Rye, 80@82c. Corn dull; yellow, 67c; mixed Western, 63@64c. Oats in fair demand; new white, 48@49c; old, 50c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 16c; refined, 23½c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 93@94c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 3 fall, $1.70; No. 2 do salable at $1.85. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 29c. Barley steady at 70@80c, Kansas and Nebraska. Rye slow; No. 2, 65c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 91c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $14.50. Bacon dull and lower; jobbing and order lots shoulders at 8@8½c; clear rib, 11½@11¾c; clear sides, 11¾@12c; clear sides, seller October, 11½c. Lard unchanged.

HOGS—Firm at $4.00@5.00.

CATTLE—Firm at $[illegible].

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 27.—TOBACCO—Sales 27 hhds at unchanged prices.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in light supply, and prices advanced; extra family, $6.50@7.00.

PROVISIONS—In fair demand and very firm. Pork, $13.75. Bacon—Shoulders, 8c; clear rib, 11¾c; clear sides, 12½c, packed. Bulk shoulders, 7c, loose. Sugar-cured hams, 18@19c, packed. Lard, 9[illegible]@11½c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 89c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 27.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; superfine, $5.50@6.00 family, $7.00@7.50. Cornmeal, $27.00.

PROVISIONS—Active and strong. Mess pork, $14.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 12½c; clear, 13½c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 27.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 17½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Cornmeal scarce and firm at $3.65. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats scarce and firm, held at 45c.

HAY—Dull and drooping at $22.00@24.00.

BRAN—Scarce and firm at $20.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon active higher; shoulders, 9c; clear sides, 13¼@13½c. Lard steady; keg, 11½@11¾c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm; No. 1 red, $1.65; No. 2 $1.46. Corn firm and lower; mixed, 45c. Oats steady; new No. 1, 35c.

PETROLEUM—Steady; refined, 21@21½c for car lots; 23@23½c for trade lots.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; XXX, $7.25@7.50; family, $8.75@10.00. Corn firm; yellow, 65c. Oats dull; St. Louis, 39@40c. Bran, choice, $1.05.

HAY—Firm at $24.00@27.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $15.00. Bacon firm at 9¼c@11¼@13¼c. Hams, sugarcured, 17½@18c. Lard dull; tierce, 9[illegible]@10c; keg, 12c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; fair to fully fair, 10½@11c. Coffee, 19½c.

WHISKEY—$1.00@1.05.

MONETARY—Sterling, 22. Sight, ⅛ discount. Gold, 13¼.

COTTON—Less active; sales 3,600 good ordinary, 17¼c; low middling, 18½c; middling, 19½c. Receipts 2,337 bales; exports to Liverpool, 1,515; stock, 46,698; weekly sales, 14,300; receipts, net, 16,205; gross, 20,937; exports, coastwise, 3,566; Liverpool, 1,975.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and scarce; mixed Western offered at 65c without buyers. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye firm at [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Were unchanged and strong, except lard, which was weak and heavy.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 93½c.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Sept. 27.—River.—Arrived—St. Lawrence, Steamer Wm. Gooding to star; canal boat Zimmerman, light, from Henry; canal boats Dictator and Andrew Jackson, from Peru, with corn for Chicago; steam tug Gus, light, from Peru. Departed.—Steam tug Gus, towing canal boats Isabella and General McClellan, both light, for Peru; canal boat Montauk, with light load of flour for Peru.

CANAL—Zimmerman, from Henry, light, for Joliet; Andrew Jackson and Dictator, from Peru, both with corn for Chicago. Passed out—Montauk, with flour for LaSalle and Peru; General McClellan, light, for Peru; Illadora, light, for Henry. Eight feet 9 inches of water on the [illegible] of Lock 16.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORTS; all law business done. NEWELL PRATT, Attorney, State and United States, 464 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1,697.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Chapped hands and face cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Brown's Bronchial, for Coughs, Colds, etc. [illegible] Brown's Teething Cordial for children [illegible]. Pleasant, reliable, and safe. Only 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

Sibley & Endicott, C. H. Beckwith & Sons, [illegible], Bro. Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Lord, Smith & Co., and others sell Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Caswell, Hazard and Truss) is [illegible]. Made only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator.—A purely Vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, bilious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NORTH BUCKERST, 4 HOUSES, $3,000 to $4,000.

Henry-st, house and 3 lots, $5,000.

[illegible]-st, [illegible] room house, $2,750.

Oakley, cottage, $2,500.

West Eighteenth-st, cottage, $2,500.

Fulton-st, cottage and barn, $4,500.

Walnut-st, new cottage, $2,500.

Walnut-st, new house and 2 lots, $6,500.

Paulina, cottage and lot, $4,000.

North Green-st, 2 houses and lots, $4,520.

North Halsted-st, store and lot, $7,000.

Cottages on easy monthly payments.

Lots in all parts of the city.

CULVER & HOVEY,

119 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, with barn, lot [illegible] feet on Michigan-av, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts.

A neat cottage on Michigan-av, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts, lot 28x180 feet.

Either or both of the above premises will be sold at a bargain, terms to suit purchaser.

Lots on Ogden and Hampden-sts, near Ashland-av, at [illegible] per front foot.

171 feet on Wabash-av, corner Fifty-fourth-st, cheap and easy terms.

25 feet on Wabash-av, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts, very cheap.

E. PHILPOT, 112 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av:

Michigan-av, house and lot, 62x172 feet, near Twenty-eighth-st, east front; $[illegible].

Michigan-av, house and lot, 62x160 feet, near Twenty-seventh-st, east front.

Indiana-av, house and lot, near Twenty-sixth-st.

Wabash-av, house and lot, near Twenty-third-st.

Indiana-av, large house, with brick basement, and lot 50x180 feet, near Thirty-first-st; $9,000.

Indiana-av, marble front house, near Twenty-first-st, at a bargain.

FOR SALE—600 FEET SOUTHWEST CORNER Forty-third-st and South Park boulevard.

100 ft east front, South Park boulevard, near Forty-first-st.

200 ft southwest cor Calumet-av and Forty-first-st.

200 ft cor Calumet-av, and Forty-third-st.

100 ft Calumet-av, near Forty-first-st.

170 ft corner Prairie-av, and Fifty-fourth st.

50 ft cor Michigan-av and Fortieth-st.

Either one of the above mentioned pieces can be got cheap and on easy payments. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—WE HAVE the following special bargains for a few days only:

25x125 on Washington-av, near Ashland-av, at $75 per foot.

25x125 on Warren-av, near Paulina st, at $175 per foot. House thereon.

KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE, 2-STORY, 20x40, WITH 9 rooms and 4 closets; 3½ years' lease of lot. Inquire on premises, 120 First-st, corner Noble.

FOR SALE—198X161 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV, near Fifty-third-st, east front. Also 198x161 ft northeast corner Wabash av. and Fifty-seventh-st. Will sell either tract or any part of same on three and five years' time to a purchaser who will build immediately. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES, CORNER CHICAGO AND Hamlin avs, near Central Park and proposed Northwestern Railroad machine shops, cheap. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50 OR 100X200 FEET ON UNION-av, close to Cottage Grove-av, very cheap. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—1 FIRST CLASS PRIvate residence, with all the modern improvements, including furnace; has 12 rooms. 52 Throop-st. Front lot. [illegible] Jefferson Park. None but responsible parties need apply. McMILLAN BROS.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE ON EVANS-AV, 1 BLOCK west of Cottage Grove-av, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth-sts. Cheap for a few days. J. S. GOULD, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25X125 ON LINCOLN AND Nebraska sts, and Vermont-av. Also, on Grand and Geneva-avs, and Douglas place. The above lots must be sold. J. S. GOULD, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, LOT 24x125 to alley, which I offer at a bargain for a few days. J. S. GOULD, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOT, 2 ACRES, southeast corner of Kinzie and Oglesby sts, having 300 feet of railroad front; one quarter or one-third of the purchase price will be taken in new furniture. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—25X125 ON WEST TYLER, SOUTH front between Throop-st, and Centre-av, at $100 per front foot, $1,000 cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MARBLE HOUSES—Michigan, Prairie, Wabash av, $16,500, $15,000, $20,000, $35,000. Easy terms. MEARS, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—FIFTY LOTS on Oakley and Leavitt sts and Western-av; must be sold within 30 days; price $350 and $600; only $100 cash, balance in monthly payments; come and see them quick. Call and take 15 minutes' ride and examine them. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 136 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts, and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 4 years at 8 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 271 Wabash-av. No agency business.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years' time, monthly payments, interest 8 per cent. Cheap as an investment; are situated on Twenty-eighth-st, near Wallace-st. Apply to FRED F. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st, basement.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, MARBLE FRONT house, Wabash-av, near Twenty-fifth-st, furnished or unfurnished, or will rent to party who will buy furniture, mostly new. S. DELAMATER, corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN NEW house, 10 rooms. $500 cash, balance in monthly payments; Western-av, south of Harrison-st. 100 ft corner Jefferson and LaMoyne-sts, fine property for manufacturing. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS ON WILCOX ST AND ON Adams-st, west of California-av, at $1,100 each; also 2 lots on Campbell-av at a bargain. Call on owners, 142 East Madison-st. Room 15.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—520 WEST VAN BUREN-st, 12 rooms, all modern improvements; first-class locality. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—ON LONG TIME, HANDSOME two-story brick basement houses and lots, from $2,500 to $4,000; payment very low; terms, or will rent. Situated in handsome timber shade. F. D. GROUTT, corner Forty-fifth-st and Evans-av, one block west of Cottage Grove dummy.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—HOUSE, BARN, AND 2 lots on Hubbard-st; 15 large lots near Douglas Park, on the Ogden and Riverside drive. E. M. PATCHEN, 15 Dole Block.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, FOR a few days, one of the finest residence lots on South Side 25 by 175 feet, on Ellis-av, north of Thirty-seventh-st. Apply at southwest corner of Twelfth and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE CHEAP—COTTAGE AND LOT 50 Aberdeen-st. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, North Side, near the cars. Lot 25x125 east front, $3,100; also choice lots on Dayton and Halsted-sts. Cheap. H. WHIPPLE, 75 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON POLK-ST, NEAR LOOMis; on Park-av, near Western-av; on Taylor st, near Leavitt, and on Twenty-second-st, near Ashland-av. Cheap and terms to suit. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—I WILL OFFER FOR one week the following named property and the prices, which are 25 per cent lower than auction prices and I presume 50 per cent lower than it can be purchased for one year hence. I will sell 8 acres of beautiful grove lake-shore property a little north of the University for $8,000 cash; worth $12,000. I will sell 40 lots within 2 blocks of the Evanston depot for $250 per lot, and 20 lots within 7 blocks of the North Evanston Depot and adjoining John Culver's Addition to North Evanston for $[illegible] per lot; terms $10 cash, balance in $10 monthly payments. Come direct to my office, near the depot at Evanston, 2 houses for sale cheap. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—SEVERAL new Gothic cottages now completed, near this property. It is cheap, and sold on favorable terms. Our plan of sale enables all to own a home. HULBURD & CO., 98 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES FIRST-CLASS FINish, water running in each one same as hydrant, at Englewood. Easy terms. TILLOTSON BROS., Michigan-av, cor Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., 87 and 89 Clark-st, house and lot at Maywood, cheap.

FOR SALE—THE NORTH FRACTIONAL half and the southeast fractional quarter (north and south of Calumet River) of Sec 10. 36 Township 37, north Range 14, east of 3d P. M., containing about 300 acres. Apply to W. H. WATERS, Room 35, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NORWOOD Park—blocks lots and one house and lot, at very low prices. W. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS NEAR STAtion, church and school. Paved streets; sidewalks. E. L. CANFIELD, or F. MATTESON, 160 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST—RESIDENCE house, new grounds, handsomely improved, would rent to a good party. E. L. CANFIELD, 160 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON, GROVE lots 1 @ $500 and $1,000 each. Some choice acre property at fair prices. JOHN CULVER, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON, A WELL built house of 8 rooms and lot 150 feet square, with fences, walks, and trees, for $5,000; terms $1,000 down and balance in four annual payments. JOHN CULVER, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET PROPERTY, BY LARKIN & HALL, 75 Canal-st, Room 4. Choice acre property in Calumet (South Chicago), from $175 to $1,250 per acre; easy terms, title perfect. Also, 5 and 10 acres on Seventy-fifth-st, between Cornell and Fifty-third and Wallace-st, cheap, and two 10 acre pieces on line of the new railroads, near city limits. Big money in them for sub-division.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—5 ACRES ON Fifty-third-st, northwest of Englewood. Want an offer. M. C. KELLEY, Room 12, 173 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—16 ACRES BETWEEN CORNELL and South Chicago, at a decided bargain for cash. Also 5 acres on Seventy-fifth-st, between Cornell Depot and Stoney Island-av, and 5 acres on Sixty-seventh-st, near Cottage Grove-av. Cheap and easy terms. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE most beautiful and productive farms in the country, near Waukegan, Ill., containing 180 acres—30 acres timber, over 300 fruit trees; will sell or exchange for city or suburban property on reasonable terms. M. B. BORTREE, 113 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—THREE CHOICE FARMS OF 80, 140, and 200 acres, only 25 miles from Chicago; also, the brick house and 3 acres of land near station 80 miles from the city. Will be sold at a bargain. G. C. WHIPPLE, 84 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PRAIRIE FARM, IN good cultivation, with one third the growing crop, 50 miles southwest from Chicago, near railroad, $30 per acre. Will exchange for Chicago property. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 82 South Canal-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—LOW-PRICED ACRE PROPERTY, located in Cook County, small tract preferred. Send full description and price to TRUESDALL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE—FOR TEN YEARS OR more, a lot 25 or 75 feet front, on street or good alley, for livery stable, between Jackson and Lake, and not west of LaSalle. Address WILBUR & FIKE, 300 State-st.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A GOOD 7 octave piano, rosewood case, in good order, Boston maker. Inquire at 261 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, on Park Row; house beautifully furnished; has every modern convenience; also, good barn on the premises.

North Dearborn-st, corner of Ontario, 2 houses, 2 stories and basement each, to be finished about Oct. 15.

504 State-st, house of 8 rooms.

[illegible] Wabash-av, house of 9 rooms.

[illegible] South Morgan-st, house of 12 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; house has all the modern improvements. Inquire of [illegible], Rooms 3 and 5 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING, No. [illegible] Wabash-av, 7 rooms, near Thirty-sixth-st. H. O. STONE, 146 Madison-st, Room 9.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE—THREE-story and basement brick house of 10 rooms; brick stable; all modern conveniences; heated by steam; furnished complete; possession Oct. 1, $[illegible] price, $[illegible] per month. No. [illegible] Park Row, near Twelfth-st. SNYDER & [illegible], [illegible] Building, southwest corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—FROM 1ST OF OCTOBER, A COTtage of 7 rooms, nicely finished. Apply on the premises, [illegible] Dearborn-st, between Rush and Pine.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—House with six rooms, closets, etc., in good order; large lot. Inquire on premises; rent $40 per month. Inquire at 244 West Polk-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—2-STORY FRAME dwelling of nine rooms, gas and water, on Belden-av, to a small family. Board would be taken for the rent. Address C 77, Tribune office.

TO RENT—312 WEST INDIANA-ST—A NEW 2-story frame house of 11 rooms, with all modern improvements; water up stairs and down. Apply at 310 Indiana-st.

TO RENT—8 ROOMS, 23 NORTH BUCKER-ST. House No. 25 North Desplaines-st. House on Twenty-eighth-st. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—2 NICE LARGE DWELLINGS, modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished, central South Side, for boarding houses or residences. Inquire 130 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—EIGHT ROOMED 2-STORY DWELLing, gas and water, double lot, barn, alley, etc., centrally located. D. E. FIRK, Room 6, 44 Canal-st.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED, TWO-STORY basement house, first-class modern improvements; 14 rooms; pleasantly situated on Cottage Grove, near Douglas-place; $140 per month. Address U 84 Tribune Branch office.

TO RENT—MARBLE HOUSE, 14 ROOMS, Wabash-av, near Twelfth-st. Stores and tenements, Wentworth-av. MEARS, 148 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, 472 WEST Indiana-st, with large lot. W. WALLER, 230 State-st, Room 4.

TO RENT—TWO HOUSES, MILWAUKEE fronts just finished, with every modern improvement, in the block on North Western at [illegible] of Chicago-av. Apply to R. ANTHONY, 77 Dearborn-st, Rice's Block.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORES—46 LAKE-ST, 20x160, FIVE stories, with vault and elevator.

51 Lake-st, 20x160, 5 stories, with vault and elevator.

24 Lake-st. [illegible] Market, 4 stores, with vault and elevators.

[illegible] to 171 (inclusive) South Clark-st.

By J. M. MARSHALL, real estate agent, 134 Clark-st, Room 5.

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF NOS. 28, 30, and 32 South Canal-st, 60x150, with front entrance and good light. Apply to J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 26 and 28 Lake-st.

TO RENT—TWO STORES ON STATE-ST, near Twenty-sixth; excellent location and reasonable rent. PECKHAM & BROWN, 475 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FINE LARGE STORES FITTED with conveniences for wholesale trade now ready for occupancy on Monroe-st, near Fifth-av. F. NOURSE & CO., 152 Madison-st, Room 9.

TO RENT—PACKING HOUSE COMPLETE, capacity 700 to 800 hogs per day. Apply to 220 Archer-av.

TO RENT—STORE, 20X100, WITH 12-HORSE power engine, all in running order, in central location on State-st, near Twelfth-st; will sell machinery cheap. For further particulars inquire at J. SNOWELL & BRO., 544 State-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—STORE 240 STATE-ST, with fixtures, near Field & Leiter's, and fine business location. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—LARGE STORES, SMALL STORES, dwellings, rooms, and basements on Madison and all the leading streets on the West Side. Call and look over our list. D. COLE & SON, House Renting Agents, 186 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW SPLENDID STORE, second from the corner, corner West Van Buren and Charles sts, next the general office of the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, in the new brick building, to a good tenant; no saloon wanted. Inquire in basement, or 242 South Water-st, Room 8. G. WM. MULLER.

TO RENT—BASEMENT—LARGE AND AIRY; well lighted; suitable for storage or light business of any kind; location central and terms reasonable. Inquire at 152 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—OR LONG AND DESIRABLE lease for sale from Jan 1. Two rooms 18x30, on second and third floors, with or without 40-horse engine and boiler. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, on premises, [illegible] South Canal-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A NICE, LARGE UNFURNISHED room in a very desirable location, near Union Park, to a private family, with use of gas, bath room, &c. Terms very reasonable. Also a furnished room. 44 Sheldon-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN QUIET private dwelling, with best attention, at 644 Wabash-av; unexceptionable reference required.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FRONT PARLOR, elegantly furnished, for gentlemen, until May 1. Also single room. 1062 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2 ROOMS WITH CLOSET AND large front hall, in a pleasant location, South Side; street cars pass the door; gas and fixtures in all the rooms; will rent reasonable to a good tenant. Address B 44, Tribune office.

TO RENT—PART OF COTTAGE SOUTH Side, near Twenty-fifth-st, street cars convenient. Rent reasonable. JOHN M. WAITE, 45 Hubbard court.

TO RENT—ROOMS—NICE LARGE ROOMS, suitable for housekeeping. Apply at 297 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS—A SUITE OF TWO FRONT rooms, unfurnished, with or without board, in a private family, near Haven Park. References required. Inquire at store 726 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, EN SUITE OR separate, suitable for offices or sleeping rooms, at 174 West Washington-st, by MOSES J. KELLY.

TO RENT—MAIN FLOOR OF COTTAGE, 1081 West Lake-st, near Western-av. Inquire in basement, or of H. M. MORGAN, 17 South Canal-st, third floor.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, LARGE front room with gas and care in brick building 155 West Madison-st. Also, single bed-room.

TO RENT—A FEW NICELY FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, at 251 West Monroe, near Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED ROOM TO A gentleman, at No. 178 Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS TO FOUR GENTLEMEN, also rooms en suite or single at 720 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—GOOD ROOMS—Also, lodging at $6.00 per month. 120 and 122 South Halsted-st, Room 9.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, BY the day or week, at reduced rates; also, unfurnished; good table attached. Inquire at 279 Twenty-first-st, of S. C. PARKS.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM IN A PRIvate house to one or two gentlemen. For particulars call at 207 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED FRONT SLEEPing room to one or two gentlemen; terms reasonable. 141 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR AND LARGE bedroom, furnished, to gentleman and wife, good references required. Would board if satisfactory arrangements could be made. Location South Side, between Twenty-second and Thirty first sts. Address T 25, Tribune office.

TO RENT—5 VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR housekeeping, possession at once. Apply 223 Ewing-st, between Halsted-st and Blue Island-av.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE WELL-FURNISHED room, with closet for lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen, at reasonable rates, with or without board at 324 West Van Buren-st. Reference required.

TO RENT—$20 PER MONTH—LOWER PART of cottage 264 Burnside-st, 6 rooms, pantry, closets etc. block from cars.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH OR WEST Side, a good dwelling, without basement, for 1, 2, or 3 years; basement house will do, if family room is on parlor floor; state location and price. HAMMOND & BOGUE, 160 LaSalle-st.

WANTED TO RENT—A WELL FURNISHED heated sleeping-room with first class board, by a single gentleman, within 10 minutes' walk of the corner Madison and Halsted-sts. References exchanged. W 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE rooms suitable for housekeeping for family of two, terms moderate, within five or ten minutes' walk of Sherman House. Address E. C. RACE, 19 and 21 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED OR AN unfurnished room, near the corner of West Monroe-st and Centre-av. Address W 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN DEsires to rent a pair of unfurnished rooms between Lincoln and Chicago av, and east of Clark-st; private family preferred; references exchanged. Address with location and terms, P. O. Box No. 187.

WANTED—TO RENT HOUSE WITH FIVE or six rooms with closets and water; rent from $25 to $35 per month. C 372 Clybourn-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE on South Side east of State-st. Address, giving location and terms. P 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL STORE, suitable for a first-class light business; must be in a good location for the retail trade. Address R 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE until May next; South Side preferred. Address D 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPECTABLE lady, a plain furnished room, with or without board; no replies attended to which do not state terms in both cases. Address E 47, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment.—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—CAN MAKE $8 PER DAY selling new oleographs (imitations of oil paintings). Send for circulars. H. H. LANDON, Agent, 7 Lind's Block, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, with $5 to $10 capital for the city, and $20 to $50 outside for a business paying $10 to $20 a week. CHAPPELL & CO., 28 West Lake-st, Room 17.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A SAFE, S. H. HARRIS PATENT. Inquire 74 North LaSalle-st, corner Illinois-st.

FOR SALE—350 GALLONS OF THE BEST Scotch islay whiskey, at $5.25 per gallon. Will deliver the same in lots from 2 to 10 gallons. K 63, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR HIRE, DERRICKS ALL SIZES. McKAY BROS., 25 East Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTER AT PRINCE'S HOtel, corner Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT, METAL, 10-FOOT show case; also, large sample room stove, to be sold cheap. 65 Twenty-second-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—350,000 RACINE PRESSED BRICK, by C. L. GRANT, 57 Exchange Building.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—LOT DESIRABLE FOR LIVERY stable on Sherman-st, between Pacific Hotel and Rock Island Depot. Apply at 28 Bryan Block.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN IN blank books and stationery, and printing. One who has a large business acquaintance, and one commanding a trade in the city. None others need apply. Address L 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—BILL CLERK, ONE WHO IS quick and correct at figures. Apply in own handwriting to the Western News Company.

WANTED—DRY GOODS SALESMEN—CITY experience and good window dressers, with a knowledge of German preferred. Only first-class men. HIGGINS & BRAND, 222 West Madison-st.

WANTED—DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOKKEEPER—Salary moderate at first. Apply by letter, to O. D. ORVIS & CO., 147 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS entry clerk. Apply to CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 266 and 262 Madison-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERER. For particulars, address for one week, MARSH & DUNHAM, Kalamazoo, Mich.

WANTED—CARPENTERS TO GO TO THE country. Apply to W. B. CLEMENT, at rear of Root's building, Washington-st, second house west of LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A PRESSMAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands Adams' Presses and others. Apply to or address W. BRIGHT, St. Louis Type Foundry, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS SAWYER, ONE that understands sawing out doors, sash and frames. None but first-class hands need apply. 41 West Chicago-av.

WANTED—5 GOOD PLASTERERS AT 300 North Wells-st.

WANTED—SIX TINNERS. 117 ARCHER-AV.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BELL HANGER for putting up work. Apply at 108 North Clark-st, basement at 10 o'clock a. m. D. S. PAGE.

WANTED—MEN TO LAY THE SCHILLINGER artificial stone sidewalk who are used to working in Portland cement. Apply at Chamber of Commerce Building, or 148 Adams-st. J. D. DECREET.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS carriage smith; good wages and steady employment. W. C. BUDD, Nos. 27 and 29 Columbus-st, Ottawa, Ill.

WANTED—SIX GOOD CARRIAGE OR LIGHT body-makers; good wages by the day or piece. None but the best of workmen wanted. A. K. Brown can have 100 phaeton bodies to make. Intemperate men need not apply. E. MURRAY, Niles, Mich.

WANTED—TWO BOYS, ONE TO LEARN wood turning, one to do work about shop. Call at 220 Forquer-st.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS CIGARmakers; married men preferred; steady employment. Apply at 291 West Lake-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKER. Apply to J. C. BARTLETT, 208 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD JOURNEYMAN BARBER for Saturday and Sunday. Inquire at 149 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST CLASS stone setters; steady work for such. Inquire of JOHN ROBINSON, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

WANTED—12 CARPENTERS TO WORK AT Lake View. Apply at Oil Mill, 169 Fulton-st., or to carpenters on Canal-st., south of Fulton.

WANTED—8 CARPENTERS, FINISHERS, Saturday morning, at the Tribune Building, corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

WANTED—CARPENTERS ON THE CORNER of Hubbard and Lilier sts, or by KURTZ BROS., 24 and 26 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS CARPENTERS, IMmediately; $3.50 per day. Apply at Room 26 Bryan Block, corner of LaSalle and Monroe sts.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH AT 283 North Wells-st this morning. THOMAS SCULLY.

WANTED—GOOD CARRIAGE AND WAGON blacksmiths in rear 32 West Washington-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A NO. 1 OPERator at SMITH'S Photograph Gallery, 23 West Randolph-st, Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD CAKE AND CRACKER baker. Apply at 132 West Lake-st. A. McGOWAN.

WANTED—A GOOD CARVER AND A SECOND cook (male) at BURCKY & MILAN'S Restaurant, 167 and 169 East Madison-st.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS PATTERN makers at American Bridge Works, corner Egan and Stewart avs.

WANTED—15 OR 20 CORNICE MAKERS. Apply at 311 South Canal-st.

WANTED—PLUMBER—AT 207 WEST Lake-st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD PAINTERS, AT 182 West Indiana-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED EXPRESS DRIver. Apply at 27 East Erie-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY MAN TO DRIVE a wagon and peddle oysters; one acquainted with the business preferred. D. D. MALLORY & CO., 114 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MAN TO DRIVE TEAM, 2 MEN TO take care of horses, 2 laborers, to-day. Room 3, 72 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—A LARGE BOY TO DRIVE TEAM. Call from 9 to 10, rear of 119 South Peoria-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—4,000 MEN TO WORK ON THE KEMPE Levee, Parish of Tensas, State of Louisiana, 50 miles below Vicksburg Miss. The works have been commenced, and will last during the winter and spring. The highest wages will be paid monthly. Apply on the works to John R. Reid, P. J. Keary, F. Tyrrell, Daniel Ennis, B. McNamara, Baggott & Hughes, and T. Byrne. P. J. KENNEDY & CO., Contractors. Office 225 Gravier-st, New Orleans, La.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS ON CAIRO AND Fulton Railroad, of Arkansas. Work for one year; $2.25 per day; good climate; work free; teams wanted from St. Louis to work; furnished by WM. HUGHES, 1206 Broadway, St. Louis. MANDEVILLE & ALLEN, Little Rock, Ark.

WANTED—GOOD MEN TO HANDLE THE best sewing machine in the city; liberal terms to good men. Call on A. STONE, 180 State-st, 8 to 10 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m.

WANTED—I WANT A MAN THAT UNderstands farm work, and woman to do housework. Apply to J. SULLIVAN, corner Michigan-av and Twenty-third-st, new building.

WANTED—COMPETENT MEN TO SELL THE patent knife cleaner and sharpener, liberal percentage and expenses will be paid to reliable men. Address C. ALSOP, 189 LaSalle-st, between Monroe and Adams.

WANTED—10 LABORERS WITH SHOVELS for city work; wages $2.75 per day; 25 for lime and brick yard; weekly, Call at 26 West Madison-st. E. F. SHAW, Agent.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on JONES & CO., 159 West Madison-st. Business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY—2 SAWmill hands, 30 railroad laborers, 50 for city; highest wages paid; free fare. 30 West Washington-st.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT and those wanting good help should apply at General Employment Agency, 216 East Washington-st, Room 20.

WANTED—50 MEN FOR SPARTA TUNNEL, Wis.; wages $2.40 per day; free fare; agent goes out with the men to-day; steady work all winter; also 5 sawmill hands. ANGELL & COAKES, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY—1,000 RAILROAD LAborers for Michigan and Wisconsin; wages $2 to $2.25; board, $4; free fare for all; a steady winter's work given. We also want 75 sawmill hands to leave to-day; wages $26 and $26 per month and board; 15 for city work at $2.75 per day; 1 foreman who understands bridge work, etc. Cheap tickets sold to laborers going South. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st, or 59 West Randolph.

WANTED—MEN WITH $25 TO $200, TO double it weekly, anywhere. Call or address, with stamp, FCO. W. MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 117 Third-av.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF billiard tables to-day. Room 3, 72 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS old; reference required. Address E 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—PORTER, AT CLARKE'S EUROpean Hotel.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY BOY, TO MAKE himself generally useful in a drug store and doctor's office. Call at DR. B. BRIARD'S Office and Drug Store, 188 South Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF JOBBING OF MASON WORK and plastering will receive prompt attention by addressing L 75 Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to J. GELDER, Loan office, 364 State-st.

OLD BOOKS—BOUGHT FROM A SINGLE VOLume to an entire library. Call or address the old Antiquarian book store, CHAPIN & CO., 59 East Harrison-st, between Post Office and State-st.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR cast off clothing, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 257 South Clark-st, between Harrison and Polk-sts. Notice by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A WATER-POWER custom and flouring mill of three run of stone; must be in a good wheat-growing country, convenient to railroad, and on a durable stream. Address MILLER, Box 164, Geneseo, Henry County, Ill.

WANTED—TO BUY FROM 1 TO 3 GOOD 2-story frame dwellings for moving. Address F. C. WELLS & CO., 116 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—WE WILL START FOR COLORAdo on Monday the 30th inst. All who want a good home of 160 acres free of cost, come and go along. I will go with you. Office, 309 West Madison-st. D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent South-western Colony.

WANTED—A PUPPY 2 OR 3 DAYS OLD. NOT particular about breed; fair price will be paid for it. Delivered at 242 Lake-av.

WANTED—TO BUY WITHIN FIRE LIMITS, on South Side, south of Twelfth-st, a small house that can be moved at once. Address F 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—SCOW—ANY PARTY HAVING FOR sale a scow in good order can find a cash purchaser at 275 North Water-st.

WANTED—BUILDING-MOVER TO MOVE A building immediately. Apply at Packing House, 24 and 26 Carroll-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS TO SELL ON big commission cheap city lots to workingmen; parties already in business can attend to it privately. Address T 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—THOSE WISHING TO TAKE UP homesteads to apply or send for pamphlet of Army and Navy Colony. H. B. STEVENS, Secretary, 177 West Washington-st and 29 Nevada Block.

WANTED—TO BUY SECOND-HAND COUNter or table with drawers. Address T 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY OUT A FIRST-CLASS restaurant. Address A. H. BENT, 395 Halsted-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 CAPITAL, to take an interest in a rare paying retail business, situated on one of the principal thoroughfares in the city. Address D 14, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN REPAIRING, LOCKsmithing and gas fitting, carpenter preferred; capital required, $250, with a set of tools; a sure cash pay, and business constantly increasing. Call at 571 West Madison-st, basement.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $6,000 IN a substantial business, now under way; profits large and sure; an opportunity seldom offered. Call on F. RUMSEY, 23 West Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000, SILENT or active, in a well established importing house. References exchanged. O 71, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK—BLOCKS and lots for city property, or houses and lots in thriving towns. H. B. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOUR ACRES IN Maywood, close to depot, for house and lot in city. Address H 19, Tribune office.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF SECOND-HAND type (brevier and nonpareil) in good condition; also, cases, new brass dashes, rules, and other printing materials. Will be sold low if taken at once. Address T 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT AND trustworthy girl to cook, wash and iron, family small. Apply at 736 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, just outside of city. Good home and wages. Call at EDWARD'S carriage store, 219 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL TO do general housework in a small family. German or Swedish preferred; none but a willing, tidy girl need apply between 10 and 12, at 67 South Peoria-st, near Madison.

WANTED—AT NO. 122 TWENTY-FIRST-ST, A good German, Swede, or Norwegian girl, to do general housework; also a woman to go a few miles into the country to help on a farm.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN a small family. Apply at 558 West Madison-st.

WANTED—COOKS, SECOND GIRLS, AND house girls for the best of families in the city. Apply to Mrs. WHITTAKER, 382 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; one that knows how to work; wages $4. Apply at 1086 Wabash-av, just north of Thirty-second-st.

WANTED—A LARGE GIRL WITH EXPERIence to take care of children; good wages will be paid. 274 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO KITCHEN work. Swede or Norwegian preferred. Apply at No. 60 Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Apply this morning, at 150 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer at 21 Centre-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO WAIT ON table. Call at No. 10 Eldridge court.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PASTRY COOK, at the Aberdeen House, 28 Aberdeen st.

WANTED—A YOUNG, TIDY GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a small family. Apply at 817 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GOOD OPERATIVES WITH Wheeler & Wilson machines. Straight work at good prices. Inquire 90 South Peoria-st, in basement.

WANTED—TWO SEAMSTRESSES—INQUIRE at 253 State-st, up stairs.

WANTED—10 MACHINE HANDS, WITH their machines; also, 20 cloakmakers; none but those understanding their business need apply. J. V. FARWELL & CO., Monroe and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED DRESSmakers and one girl who understands sewing on dresses. Apply to MRS. FITZGERALD, No. 213 Fourth-av, to-day.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A DENTAL OFFICE, not under 18 years of age; also a boy about 15, to do chores and go to school. Apply at 628 West Lake-st.

WANTED—SMART YOUNG LADY AS CASHier in a restaurant. Room 3, No. 72 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESLADY, with good references, in the lace store 279 West Madison-st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD GIRLS FOR RESTaurant to-day; one for laundry. Room 3, 72 East Harrison-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST—A FEW YOUNG MEN will find pleasant home and board at $5 per week. Day board $4.

153 WEST INDIANA-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms, with board; all modern improvements; location first class and central.

413 WEST MADISON-ST—1 LARGE, WELL-furnished front room and 1 small room to rent, with board.

413 WEST MADISON-ST.—THREE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with first-class board with large, well furnished front room, heated by furnace; also, one room for two gentlemen. References required.

695 WEST MADISON-ST.—A NICELY-FURnished back parlor for gentleman and wife, with first-class board; also, two double and two single rooms for gentlemen or ladies; dinner at 6 o'clock; street cars pass the door.

FRONT ROOM, WELL FURNISHED, AND board, for two gents, between Desplaines and Halsted, on West Van Buren-st. Address T 40, Tribune office.

South Side.

497 WABASH-AV.—A FEW DAY BOARDers with city references can be accommodated.

534 WEST MONROE-ST.—TWO DESIRABLE unfurnished rooms, and one furnished room, with board; private family; also stable to rent on man lease.

540 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, with good board, suitable for two gentlemen.

751 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED room with bed and hot water, for two single gentlemen; first class table; references required.

1222 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOMS FURNISHED and unfurnished, with board; also table boarders accommodated.

North Side.

205 BUSH-ST.—PRIVATE BOARDING house. Mrs. SUCK.

575 STATE-ST.—PARTIES WISHING A good boarding place for the winter cannot do better than apply immediately at the "Full and Plenty."

NEW BRICK BLOCK, EAST INDIANA-ST, third and fourth doors east of Pine—To rent, with board, suites of unfurnished rooms, convenient to South Water-st and Rush-st bridge.

Miscellaneous.

ANYONE WISHING TO TAKE DAY BOARD at a first class hotel, and have first class room very convenient, at much less expense than to have room and board at same place, can make such an arrangement by addressing immediately, Z 54, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ON THE WEST SIDE FOR A SINgle young gentleman. Prefer private family. Address R 73, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS STUDIED music several years abroad wishes board in a family where there are no other boarders, and wishes to give lessons (piano or voice) for the same. If desired the lessons will be given in German. Best of references given. Address M 29, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE board in a private family; bath room convenient; state location, terms, size of family. Address E, 64 State-st.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, TWO children, and maid in a private family. W. L. GREGG, 77 Dearborn-st.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, large room, or suite unfurnished, with board; West Side preferred; good accommodations, and moderate terms; please describe house, location, conveniences, and terms. Address C 60, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SORREL COLT, BETWEEN 3 AND 4 years old, with white star in forehead and long tail; ran away on Division-st, between Milwaukee-av and Robey-st, going west. He had the bits and harness with him. Anyone giving information, or returning him to the store of RHODES & WILLIAMS, at Ravenswood, or to the office of L. C. WELCH, Architect, Room 12, Rice's Building, No. 79 Dearborn-st, will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—LEFT HOME ON MONDAY, A YOUNG man named Edward Dorian, partially insane; he stated he was going to St. Paul; was last seen at Ravenswood. Light sandy hair, short beard, and heavy moustache; he had no money with him. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his parents at No. 3 Nebraska-st.

LOST—ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, ABOUT 3 o'clock, on Madison-st car, between LaSalle and Market sts, a green portemonnaie, with silk chain containing a small sum of money. The gentleman who found it and made inquiries for the loser, will be kind enough to return it to 193 West Madison-st, and receive the thanks of the owner.

STRAYED—A MEDIUM-SIZED BAY HORSE, with black, heavy mane and tail; a boot on near fore leg. Any information will be suitably rewarded by applying to the undersigned, at 207 North Paulina-st, or 201 East Washington-st. J. G. SMYTH.

STRAYED—FROM 66 SHERMAN-ST—SMALL black horse, with white star on forehead and slight scratch on hind leg. Information to above address.

STRAYED—THURSDAY NIGHT, FROM 490 Milwaukee-av, two horses, one spotted white and red, weighing nearly 1,200 lbs, with short tail and no shoe on hind feet; the other a brown horse, called by the collar lean, and with short tail. A liberal reward will be given when returned to MORITZ TAUBIG, in the rear of 490 Milwaukee-av.

TAKEN UP—HORSE, CORNER TWENTY-second and State-sts. The owner can find him at 437 South Jefferson-st.

$5 REWARD—LOST FROM 37 BLUE ISLANDav, small shaggy slut, answering to the name of Fanny; hair mostly black; few white ones on breast.

$25 REWARD—WILL BE PAID FOR THE finding of one small bay mare, 6 years old; bay mare 4 years old; sorrel horse, 16 hands high, and bay horse, 16 hands high, lost by WILBUR & PIKE, corner State and Twenty-third sts.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

EMPIRE COMBINATION PARLOR BEDstead occupies only one-quarter the space of an ordinary bedstead and is an elegant piece of furniture, convertible instantly into a perfect bed. Perfectly adapted to parlor, dining room, library, and office. The old bachelor's single bedstead now ready. Sold on instalments of $10 monthly. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 362 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—I HAVE SEVeral new bedroom sets, complete, with new bedsteads and springs, which I will sell very cheap for cash, or exchange for city lot, or one or two good horses and buggies, suit ble for livery work. J. R. BATES, office Florence-place Hotel, 1059 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOVE (VOLCANO, No. 23) suitable for a church, shop or hall. H. C. HAMPSON, 16 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A PARLOR COOK STOVE, in good condition. Apply at 358 Cottage Grove-av.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR sale can find a cash customer by addressing "Furniture," care Carrier No. 2.

INSTRUCTION.

AUGUST IHL, BLUE ISLAND-AV—CORNET and violin teacher. First-class music furnished for private parties.

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN WHO WISH TO ATtain a thorough knowledge of the German or the French language, will please apply at No. 1248 Wabash-av. Private lessons, either at the residences of the scholars or at the above place. Terms moderate.

RURAL HOME—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys at Pownall, Bennington County, Vermont, among the Green Mountains. Quiet, safe, healthful and romantic. The next year begins Sept. 4, 1872. Send for a circular. J. M. BACHELDOR, Principal.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILLIAM MERCER, FORMERLY of St. Louis: Please call at the Singer Sewing Machine Office, 213 South Halsted-st.

PERSONAL—WANTED TO KNOW THE ADdress of Vida Verris, author of a play called "Insurance." Address N 22, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—CHARLEY: PLEASE CALL AT 279 State-st to-morrow evening. EMMA.

PERSONAL—REPLY TO "Z 27" RECEIVED. [illegible] Please call at Post Office for a letter, address N 19, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF Nichols & Pearson, 241 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments and work given when desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES—The new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 562 West Madison-st; branch, 448 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD PRACTICAL bookkeeper has from 4 to 6 hours to spare daily in a good correspondent; reference the very highest; is open to an engagement. Address F M, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BILL CLERK AND collector. First-class references. Salary moderate. Address B 53, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY a No. 1 carriage painter; good references and steady habits. Address, for 10 days, J. H. C., Box 560, Aurora, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS machinist and toolmaker competent to take charge of a shop or factory. Address W O D, 105 West Lake-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A CROCKERY and wholesale store by a young Norwegian with 5 years' experience. Good recommendations. Address Mr. LUND, 232 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN of several years experience in the dry goods and clothing business. Best of reference. Address V 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ARCHITECTS AND Surveyors—A respectable youth, 14 years of age, wishes employment in an office, and will make himself generally useful. Address KJUHR, 1160 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WAREHOUSE by a respectable person. Is willing to be generally useful. Wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address H J, 31 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL in a small American family to do house work; she can't take English. Address or call WILLIAMSON, No. 10 Bremer-st, Sunday.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, and iron, by two German girls. Inquire at 596 Second-st, near Hoyne, on West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN girl, to do second work in a private family. Apply at 58 Cottage place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL WHO thoroughly understands housework; a steady place. Call or address WICKERSON, 107 Coolidge-st, basement floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AMERICAN FAMIlies in want of good Scandinavian girls, please call at MRS. LAGONI'S office, 33 West Indiana-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES AT COST FOR 30 days; largest assortment in the city. Also children's carriages, with reversible bodies. Call and see at EDWARD'S Repository, 219 Michigan-av, opposite Tremont House.

CHEAP FOR CASH—GOOD BUSINESS RIG, top buggy, horse, harness; must be sold; owner going away. A. MARTIN, 164 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE, WELL BROKE, SMALL, sound, fast, gentle, 6 year old colt, for sale cheap. Inquire at 148 South Halsted-st, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A SMALL BLOOD-BAY MARE, Hambletonian, 5 years old; trots under 3 minutes; all right in every respect; lady drives her and is by all odds the handsomest pleasure horse in the city; written warranty given. DR. FRITZ, 164 South Halsted-st.

FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 142 MICHigan-av, will sell for the next 30 days their large stock of buggies and carriages at cost, to close out. Give us a call.

FOR SALE—AT THE STABLE IN REAR OF 1053 Wabash-av, corner of Twenty-third-st, one of the finest matched teams in the city. Also two fine single horses. Will exchange a complete double rig for city lots. Several good stables for boarders at same barn.

FOR SALE—BLACK, FAMILY OR BUSINESS horse, top buggy, piano box, harness, and sleigh, together or separate; will exchange horse for new furniture. Apply to foreman of freight house P. C. & St. L. R. R., corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HORSE AND BUGgy in complete order, worth $400. Address Q 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD DRAFT HORSE 5 YEARS old, sound and kind; weight, 1,300 lbs. Call at 660 West Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD MARE, HARNESS, AND express wagon. Can be seen at northwest corner Superior and Kingsbury-sts.

FOR SALE—4 HORSES AND 3 HACKS, AT NO. 310 North-av.

FOR SALE—LADY'S HORSE, VERY GENTLE, nice under saddle or in phaeton; child can ride or drive; 14 hands high. Price $75. Apply 125 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP OR EXCHANGE FOR A work-horse, a handsome, stylish dray horse, splendid stepper, 6 years old, weight 1,100 lbs. Also, a top buggy, side spring, and double harness and buggy pole. Call at boarding stable rear of 163 South Green-st, from 7 to 12 a. m.

HORSE FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BRIGHT bay mare, weighing 1,200 lbs, 7 years old, and perfectly kind; a good family animal. Price $[illegible]. Call at 830 Wabash-av, in basement.

HORSES AND COAL CARTS FOR SALE AT 29 North Green-st. WM. SASHBERRY.

I HAVE FOR SALE SEVERAL GOOD YOUNG horses, among them two or three well matched carriage teams; having no further use for them, I will sell to those that the parties wanting horses shall have a bargain. 1 [illegible] West Randolph-st.

J. R. BROCKMAN, 126 TWENTY-SECOND-ST, corner of State, has on sale a large stock of open and top buggies, open and top buggies, two and three spring business express wagons, three heavy lumber wagons, with a few good light or heavy horses; single or double harness, etc. Repairs of buggies and carriages neatly and promptly done, at reasonable prices. Horses and buggies to let by the mile, hour, day, month, or year.

THREE HEAVY TEAMS FOR SALE, IN good working order, with harness and wagons. Inquire at 14 Mitchell-st, for one week.

WANTED—A HORSE AND BUGGY FOR BUSIness; will pay with good lot inside boulevard. Address O 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 50 TEAMS FOR RAILroad work; all winter job; pay $9 per day. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—12 GOOD WORK HORSES WEIGHing 1,100 or 1,200 lbs. Call to-day at 304 Fulton-st.

WANTED—HORSE AND BUSINESS WAGON in exchange for liquors. Also, a buggy for sale. 209 South Clark-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A NICELY LOCATED GROCERY HOUSE, for sale, stock not large, fixtures nice, and cheap; satisfactory reasons given. Address V 53, Tribune office.

A CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH—I WILL sell out that old-established and well known depot of Lake and Peck-sts. Union Park, where the best brands of cigars, candies and fruits, no better stand in the city; cause, sickness; cheap.

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD HALL, LOCATED in a very central part of the South Side business quarter, for sale; terms easy. Inquire, for particulars, of DAN MILLER, 131 and 133 Twenty-second-st, Billiard Hall, from 1 till 12 p. m.

A CONFECTIONARY STORE AND NEWS depot, opposite Elizabeth-st. School, No. 520 West Lake-st, for sale, also fixtures. Inquire on the premises.

ONE PATTERN AND MODEL SHOP FOR sale with two turning lathes, and one buzz saw. 75 and 77 Michigan-st.

RESTAURANT IN COMPLETE RUNNING ORder for sale—Best location in the city. Reason for selling, sickness of the proprietor. Best lease. Address T 30, Tribune office.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—WANTED A good business man with $6,000 to $8,000 to take a half interest in a well-established manufactory of staple goods. Address T 81, Tribune office.

RESTAURANT AND ICE CREAM SALOON for sale, doing a good business; reason for selling, leaving the city. Apply at 81 Milwaukee-av.

SALOON AND BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE at 42 East Kinzie-st; very low price.

THE COSMOPOLITAN BILLIARD PARLORS, No. 276 South Clark-st, for sale. The owner being about to leave the city, a great bargain may be secured by calling at once.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A CORNER grocery with full stock for sale or exchange. Cash trade. THOMAS & PETERSON, 129 South Dearborn; or 519 South State-st, in grocery.

THE ELEGANT FIXTURES AND COUNTERS of a cigar store for sale; also, a splendid Indian figure, cheap. Apply at 135 Twenty-second-st.

MACHINERY.

A NEW ENGINES, PORTABLE 2 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10 horse; circular sawmills, Fergus's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 82 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE OVER FIFTY ENGINE lathes, all sizes. W. A. JAMES & CO., 22 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 9 FOOT BED, 24x20; TWO 6 foot 24x24; two 5 foot, 20x20; one 7 foot, Wilk iron planers for sale low by W. A. JAMES & CO., 22 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST WOOD PLANER EVER made; basis everything made at Worcester. Call and see them. W. A. JAMES & CO., 22 South Canal-st.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY FOR SALE—One stationary engine nearly new, 16 inch cylinder, 24 inch stroke; 1 main shaft, fly-wheel, and 1 band wheel 7 feet 6 inches diameter, 15 inch face; pump, heater, [illegible] pipes, valves, etc., all complete. Will be sold cheap. Also one Daniels' planer and one Woodworth surfacer. Address Springfield Manufacturing Co., L. H. CONVERSE, Supt., Springfield, Ill.

THOSE IN WANT OF WOOD WORKING MAchinery will be pleased to learn that we now keep in stock in Chicago a full line of Woodbury's Planers, and Matchers, as we are now the sole agents for the sale of these machines in the Northwest and the West generally. Being the only machines of the kind that will at all compare for durability, simplicity of construction, and smoothness of work, with the premium machines built by the Woodworth Machinery Manufacturing Company. Our machines are of all sizes of [illegible] kinds in complete working order, of engines and boilers, stave, heading and shingle machinery, &c., at Rochester. Woodbury Manufacturing Company, H. G. WAMSER, Treasurer, 22 and 23 South Canal-st, Chicago.

40 HORSE BOILER AND ENGINE, FIRST-class, for sale, with or without lease of premises; possession Jan. 1. Terms moderate. Purchaser can let out to tenants [illegible] surplus power. A. N. KELLOGG, 61 and 65 South Canal-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—AT 11 PER CENT, PURCHASE money notes, secured on choice inside property. Notes guaranteed. Abstract to date. Address M 6, Tribune office.

LAUNDRY LOAN OFFICE, 120 TWENTY-second-st, corner Wabash-av, Room 1. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1865.

LOANS MADE AND NEGOTIATED ON FIRST-class real estate and good collaterals. LINCOLN & SNOW, 11 Otis Block, cor. LaSalle and Madison.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SHORT TIME ON houses on leased land, diamonds, and collaterals. R. S. GRAY & CO., Room 14, 148 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN LARGE OR SMALL sums to suit, on real estate security. R. G. COLE & CO., 126 LaSalle-st.

WE HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL estate in sums of $10,000 and upward; smaller sums on improved Illinois farms. MCKINNON & MARSH, 128 Clark-st.

WANTED—$40,000, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AT 10 per cent, on choice improved city property. Address F 57, Tribune office.

$3,500 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN Cook County. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 251 Wabash-av.

$15,000—WANTED TO BUY IN SMALL proved claims against Great Western Fire Insurance Company of Chicago. BARCLAY, VOORHIES & CO., 80 East Washington-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 161 WEST MADison-st. Circles 7½ p. m. by Mrs. Maud Lord. Wanted, 3 first class physical and test mediums.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD GIVE tests of business, marriages, journeys, law-suits, absent friends, lost and stolen property; they can tell the events of life; the sick examined and cured all disease of or by mail. 80 West Madison-st.

HOUR POLITICS.

Signals Liberal Meeting To-night in the Third, Ninth, and Tenth Wards—Rooms from Headquarters—Measures Adopted to Frustrate Fraud in the Indiana Election—Announcement of Meetings.

THIRD WARD.

A large and respectable Liberal meeting was held last evening at the South Side Headquarters, No. 454 Wabash avenue.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. James McKindley, the President of the Club, who introduced Mr. F. W. Lewis, who addressed himself particularly to the young men, urging them to remember what Greeley had done for this country and how he had spent a lifetime in the cause of humanity and freedom; how he had constantly battled for the rights of foreigners and the oppressed, while Grant could never work himself up higher than a country clerk, although educated at the country's expense. Greeley had worked himself up by his own exertions until he was at the head of one of the mightiest journals in the country. Between two such men it would be an easy task to choose, and by voting for Honest Horace Greeley they would assist in restoring to this country unity and peace, and would feel proud of it hereafter.

Hon. E. H. Otis was next introduced, and very enthusiastically received. He said their enthusiasm showed they meant business. The Republican party had been in power for the last twelve years. He had the appointment of some sixty thousand officeholders, who, for the most part, were selected from the ranks of workers for him like a drilled army, with some Congressman or Senator at the head of each district, to command them. They all served at the country's expense. Civil Service Reform meant that no man should be appointed to office unless he was the object of the Liberal party to secure that reform to the country. Although the Liberals had not the money to spend as the Grantites, yet with their standard inscribed "poor but honest," they would prove victorious in the end. He referred to the victory made in Ohio, following in the footsteps of the army *Sore de combat*. Horace Greeley has raised his arm and said let us have peace, let us have reconciliation, let us be brothers all. The Grant party could not afford to say that. It was their interest to keep up hate and war. It was their interest to keep the honest voters of this country to decide whether they were in favor of the former or the latter. If the present policy against the South was carried out, the Ku-Klux outrages and army *Sore de combat*. Horace Greeley has raised his arm and said let us have peace, let us have reconciliation, let us be brothers all. The Grant party could not afford to say that. It was their interest to keep up hate and war. It was their interest to keep the honest voters of this country to decide whether they were in favor of the former or the latter. If the present policy against the South was carried out, the Ku-Klux outrages and army of 20,000 bayonets would take the place of the present peaceful relations. Greeley would be elected, and in four years the South would take the place of the North at Ireland to day hates England. We were in the right, and the right would win.

Mr. H. H. Anderson, the next speaker, said he was born a Kentucky Democrat, both his father and grandfather had been Black Abolitionists. But now the Fugitive Slave law had been repealed, and thanks to the party who enjoyed these rights and privileges as everybody else. But many of the white men of the South were disfranchised, and for that reason he was to-day on the Liberal side. He referred to the failure of the present administration to keep its promises. He quoted Liberal principles of Lincoln, Seward, and Charles Sumner for the stand they had taken, and hoped for the good of the country that Horace Greeley would be our next President.

After several other speeches the meeting adjourned.

NINTH WARD.

A meeting of the Young Men's Greeley and Brown Club of the Ninth Ward was held last evening in the Father Matthew Temperance Hall on West Harrison street, Mr. P. F. Judge the President of the Club, occupied the chair.

Mr. Thomas Moran, in a forcible and pointed speech, exposed the corrupt and puerile acts of the present administration. He censured Grant for want of dignity and a proper conception of the high office of President on the part of Grant, in his pernicious use of the pardoning power to further his selfish personal schemes, ridiculed the financial fallacies of his rule, and predicted a glorious victory for the cause of Reform in next November.

General L. B. Miles succeeded Mr. Moran in an able address. In the course of his remarks, he compared the beneficial results of the last local elections with the results sure to ensue at the coming election. He denounced the fraud that the martial rule imposed upon the people of the South was not for their good, but for the unparalleled benefit of the Grant party. Its nepotism, the gift-taking proclivities, and the sinfulness of the personal President, were denounced in severe terms. His advocacy of Reform for the election of Horace Greeley, as our next President, was received with great applause.

The audience testified their appreciation of the efforts of the speakers by loud and frequent exclamations.

TENTH WARD.

The Tenth Ward Greeley Club held an enthusiastic meeting last evening at the Greeley and Brown Headquarters, at which an elegant flag was presented to the club by Ald. Sam Lawrence, in behalf of the ladies of the Hon. Carter H. Harrison, candidate for Congress in the Second District. Mr. Fred W. Lewis, and others, also addressed the meeting, after receiving cheers for the Liberal ticket. The club will reassemble this evening at the same place for a grand torchlight procession.

NOTES FROM HEADQUARTERS.

Among those who registered their names at the Liberal Headquarters this morning were: Charles Black, Champaign; Hon. Wm. Bross, Chicago; Hon. Thomas O. Davis, Evanston; Hon. Charles Ewing, Chicago; John O. Moore, Indianapolis; Timothy Casey, Brooklyn; W. K. Smith, Detroit; Hon. Joseph Medill, Chicago.

The following announcements of meetings to-night are made:

At Fifth Corner of Twenty-ninth and State streets, at half past 7 o'clock. R. O. Caldwell and others will make speeches.

Hon. Thomas Hoyne and George G. Bellows, Esq., will address the Cottage Grove Greeley and Brown Club at their wigwam this evening.

The Executive Committee of the Liberal Parties and officers will meet to-night at Fred Kriegelings, at the corner of Canalport avenue and Jefferson, immediately after the meeting of the Thirteenth Ward—Corner of Madison and Hoyne streets, to ratify the nomination of Carter H. Harrison for Congress from the different ward clubs in the Second Congressional District will attend in uniform. J. L. Chase, Esq., and other prominent speakers.

John O'Meore, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the Indiana Democratic Committee, arrived in the city yesterday. The State has been thoroughly canvassed and in some counties it was so palpable that the opposition would be defeated that it intended to commit the most outrageous frauds at the October election, that immediate measures would be taken to prevent the fraud at the election. The Enforcement law, passed by Congress in 1871, authorized the appointment by the United States Circuit Court of additional chief inspectors of election to prevent ballot box stuffing. The necessary affidavits of ten reliable citizens have been prepared, and the petition for the appointment of the County Treasurer of Cook County will be presented to the Circuit Court. The Democratic Committee of the State of Indiana